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TITLE 6—AGRICULTURAL CREDIT

Chapter IV—Commodity Stabilization Service and Commodity Credit Corporation, Department of Agriculture

Subchapter B—Loans, Purchases, and Other Operations

[1956 Honey Bulletin 1]

PART 434—HONEY

SUBPART—1956 HONEY PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM

This bulletin contains the regulations applicable to the 1956 Honey Price Support Program whereby the Secretary of Agriculture makes price support for extracted honey available through the Commodity Credit Corporation and the Commodity Stabilization Service (hereinafter referred to as CCC and CSS respectively).

Sec.

AUTHORITY: §§ 434.701 to 434.726 issued under sec. 4, 62 Stat. 1070 as amended; 15 U. S. C. 714b. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 62 Stat. 1072, secs. 201, 401, 63 Stat. 1052, 1954; 15 U. S. C. 714c, 7 U. S. C. 1446, 1421.

§ 434.701 *Administration.* This subpart will be administered by the Sugar Division, CSS, under the general direction and supervision of the Executive Vice-President, CCC. In the field the program will be carried out by State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation offices (hereinafter called State and county offices) under the supervision of State and County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Committees (hereinafter called State and county committees) and by CSS commodity offices. Producers interested in participating in the program should contact their county offices, through which the price support documents will be distributed. All documents will be completed and approved by the county offices, which will retain copies thereof. State and county committees and offices and CSS commodity offices do not have authority to modify or waive any of the provisions of this subpart, or any amendments or supplements to this subpart.

§ 434.702 *Availability of price support*—(a) *Method of support.* Price support on extracted honey will be made available to producers through loans on such honey stored in approved farm storage, and through purchase agreements.

(b) *Area.* Farm-storage loans and purchase agreements will be available wherever eligible honey is produced in the continental United States.

(c) *Where to apply.* Application for price support should be made at the county office of the county in which the producer's place of operation is located or, if producer has more than one place of operation, at the county office of the county in which the honey is stored.

(d) *When to apply.* Loans and purchase agreements will be available from April 1, 1956 through December 31, 1956, in Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and California. In all other States, loans and purchase agreements will be available from July 1, 1956 through December 31, 1956. Applicable documents must be signed by the producer and delivered to the county office not later than December 31, 1956.

(e) *Eligible producer.* (1) An eligible producer shall be any person, including a partnership, association or corporation, who, in 1956, extracts honey produced by bees owned by him.

(2) A cooperative marketing association of producers shall be eligible for a

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CODIFICATION GUIDE

A numerical list of the parts of the Code of Federal Regulations affected by documents published in this issue. Proposed rules, as opposed to final actions, are identified as such.

loan or purchase agreement on eligible honey received from and produced by members of the association: *Provided*, That (i) the producer members are bound by contract to deliver their eligible honey to the association free from all liens and encumbrances; (ii) the proceeds of the eligible honey marketed by the association are shared proportionately among the producer-members according to the grade and quantity of such honey each delivers to the association; (iii) the association has authority to obtain a loan on the security of the honey and to give a lien thereon as well as authority to sell such honey. Only honey received from producers under such conditions may be delivered to CCC under a loan or purchase agreement. All determinations with respect to whether or not a given organization is a cooperative marketing association of producers pursuant to this section shall be made by or under the direction of the State Committee. The word "producer" as used

hereafter shall be deemed to include such a cooperative marketing association of producers.

§ 434.703 *Eligible honey.* Any honey other than that described in § 434.704 which at the time it is placed under loan or tendered for purchase under a purchase agreement meets the following requirements is eligible for price support.

(a) The honey must be of the 1956 crop, produced and extracted in continental United States by an eligible producer.

(b) The honey shall be packed in containers of a capacity of not less than 5 gallons nor greater than 70 gallons, and of a style used in normal commercial practice in the honey industry. Five-gallon containers shall be filled with 60 pounds net of honey. Larger containers shall be filled to their rated capacities.

(1) The 5-gallon containers shall be new, clean, sound, uncased and free from appreciable dents and rust. The handle of each container shall be firm and strong enough to permit carrying the filled can. The can closures shall be complete, including the cap liner prescribed for the particular style of can. The threads on both the cap and the can opening shall not be damaged in any way that will prevent a tight seal. Cans which are punctured, or which have been punctured and resealed by soldering, will not be acceptable.

(2) Steel drums shall be new drums, or used drums which have been reconditioned both inside and outside. Steel drums must be clean, and treated to prevent rusting. The drums must be fitted with gaskets which will provide a tight seal when closed.

(3) Other commercial containers, such as wooden barrels or kegs, which are new or which have been reconditioned, are acceptable if sound, clean and leakproof. Such containers must be closed with bungs or other appropriate leakproof closures.

(c) The beneficial interest in the honey must be in the producer tendering the honey for a loan, or for delivery under a purchase agreement, and must always have been in him, or must have been in him and a former producer whom, before the honey was extracted, he succeeded as owner of the bees producing the honey. In the case of a cooperative marketing association these stipulations as to beneficial interest shall apply to each producer delivering to the association.

(d) The honey must be equal to or better than Grade C of the United States Standards for Grades of Extracted Honey, effective April 16, 1951: *Provided, however,* That in areas in which the State Committee determines that existing conditions make fermentation of high moisture honey probable during the period of storage, the maximum moisture content allowable may be reduced by such committee from 20 percent to 18.6 percent for any or all floral sources.

(e) Honey offered for a farm-storage loan must have been stored, in containers specified in paragraph (b) of this section, for at least 15 days prior to drawing the inspection samples. The containers shall be stacked upright in a manner which will prevent damage to the containers in the stacks, and so arranged that the containers in the stacks are easily accessible for inspection.

§ 434.704 *Ineligible honey.* Andromeda, Athel, Avocado, Bitterweed, Broomweed, Cajeput, Carrot, Chinquapin, Dog Fennel, Desert Hollyhock, Gumweed, Mescal, Onion, Prickly Pear, Prune, Queen's Delight, Snowbrush (Ceanothus), Snow-On-The-Mountain, Tarweed, and similar objectionably-flavored honeys or objectionably-flavored blends of honey as determined by the Director, Sugar Division, CSS, will not be eligible for price support regardless of whether they meet other eligibility requirements.

§ 434.705 *Disbursement of loans.* Disbursement of loans will be made to producers by county offices by means of sight drafts drawn on CCC or by approved lending agencies under agreement with CCC. No disbursement shall be made later than 15 days after the final date of the availability of loans, unless recommended by the State committee and approved by the Executive Vice President, CCC. Payment in cash, credit to the producer's account, or the drawing of a check or draft, shall constitute disbursement. The producer shall not present the loan documents for disbursement of funds unless the honey is in existence, in approved storage, and in good condition. If the honey was not in existence, in approved storage, or in good condition at the time the producer received the disbursement, the proceeds shall be promptly refunded by the producer.

§ 434.706 *Approved lending agencies.* An approved lending agency shall be any bank, corporation, partnership, individual or legal entity with which CCC has entered into a lending agency agreement (CCC Form 322 or other form prescribed by CCC).

§ 434.707 *Approved storage.* Loans will be made only on honey in approved storage. Purchase agreements may be executed without regard to whether the honey is in approved storage.

(a) *Farm storage.* Approved farm storage shall consist of storage structures located on or off the farm (excluding public warehouses) which are determined by the county office to be so located and of such substantial and permanent construction as to afford safe storage of the honey. In carrying out its responsibility the county office should consider the extent to which the storage structures for honey are clean, dry, weatherproof and can be locked. Where such structure is used to house honey other than that which is covered by a single price support loan, a suitable partition shall be used to preserve the identity of the honey covered by each price support loan and segregate it from any other honey in the storage structure.

(b) *Cooperative storage.* Approved storage for cooperative marketing associations shall meet the requirements stated in paragraph (a) of this section. Preservation of the identity of each producer's honey in the lot covered by the mortgage will not be required.

§ 434.708 *Applicable forms.* The approved forms consist of the loan and purchase agreement forms and such other forms and documents as are specified in this subpart which, together with the provisions of this subpart, govern the rights and responsibilities of the producer. Note and supplemental loan agreements, chattel mortgages, and purchase agreements, must be dated, signed by the producer, and delivered to the county office on or before the final date of availability of loans or purchase agreements. Note and supplemental loan agreements, and chattel mortgages, must have State and documentary revenue stamps affixed thereto where required by law. Loan and purchase agreement documents executed by an administrator, executor or trustee will be acceptable only where legally valid.

(a) *Farm-storage loans.* Approved forms shall consist of Commodity Loan Form A, Producer's Note and Supplemental Loan Agreement, secured by Commodity Loan Form AA, Commodity Chattel Mortgage, and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC. These forms shall also be used for honey stored by cooperative marketing associations of producers in warehouses under their control.

(b) *Purchase agreement documents.* The purchase agreement forms shall consist of the Purchase Agreement (Commodity Purchase Form 1) and Purchase Agreement Settlement (Commodity Purchase Form 4) signed by the producer and approved by the county office, and such other forms and documents as may be required by CCC.

§ 434.709 *Liens.* If there are any liens or encumbrances on honey placed under loan or delivered under purchase agreement, waivers acceptable to the county committee must be obtained.

§ 434.710 *Service charges.* Producers shall pay the following service charges on the quantity of honey placed under loan or specified in the purchase agreement. In the case of loans the service charges, except preliminary service charges, shall be collected from the proceeds of the loan at the time the loan is disbursed. In the case of purchase agreements, the service charges shall be collected at the time the purchase agreement is completed. An additional service charge shall be paid on any additional quantity delivered to and accepted by CCC under a loan.

(a) Rates:

Method of price support	Rate (per 100 pounds net)	Minimum charge
	Cents	
Farm-storage loan	5	$3.00
Purchase Agreement	3½	1.50

(b) State committees are authorized to require prepayment of $3.00 of the service charge on a farm-storage loan at the time the producer applies for the loan.

(c) No refund of service charges will be made.

§ 434.711 *Determination of quantity.* (a) Determination of quantity of honey in connection with applications for farm-storage loans, shall be computed on the basis of 55 pounds for each 5-gallon can and 11 pounds for each gallon of rated capacity for containers larger than 5 gallon.

(b) Determination of quantity, at time of delivery to CCC, of honey under loan or purchase agreement shall be made by or under the direction of the State Committee. The quantity determination of honey delivered in 5-gallon cans shall be based upon the number of 5-gallon cans times the average per can net weight of honey rounded to the next lowest whole pound, or 60 pounds per can net weight of honey, whichever is lower. The weight determination of honey delivered in larger containers shall be the actual net weight of honey.

§ 434.712 *Determination of grade and color.* (a) Determination of grade and color in connection with applications for farm-storage loans shall be made on the basis of samples drawn by the county office and transmitted prepaid to an office of the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, Agricultural Marketing Service. Samples shall be provided by the producer at no cost to CCC. The cost of inspection shall be collected by the county office from the producer for the account of the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch at the time samples are drawn.

(b) Determination of grade and color, at time of delivery to CCC, of honey under loan or purchase agreement, including the drawing of the samples, shall be by representatives of the Processed Products Standardization and Inspection Branch, Fruit and Vegetable Division, AMS. Samples shall be provided by the producer at no cost to CCC. The cost of such sampling, and of grade, and color determination at time of delivery, shall be paid by CCC.

(c) Table honey shall be so segregated according to color that the color for the lot as a whole is within the tolerances for color variations as outlined in the United States Standards for Grades of Extracted Honey, effective April 16, 1951. If a lot of honey is not segregated so that it can be certified in accordance with the foregoing, the loan, settlement for the loan, or purchase under purchase agreement, shall be made on the basis of the darkest color shown on the inspection certificate.

(d) Table honey should be so segregated from nontable honey that it can be certified for loan, settlement under loan, or purchase under purchase agreement, in accordance with the categories outlined in § 434.725. If a lot of honey is not segregated so that it can be given a single classification as either table or nontable honey, the loan, settlement for the loan, or purchase under purchase agreement, shall be made on the basis of nontable honey.

(e) In the case of blends of table and nontable honeys, the loan, settlement under loan, or purchase under purchase agreement, shall be made on the basis of nontable honey. If any blends of honey contain ineligible honey, the lot as a whole is ineligible.

§ 434.713 *Maturity of loans.* Loans mature on demand, but not later than March 31, 1957, in all States.

§ 434.714 *Set-offs.* If the producer is indebted to CCC on any accrued obligation, or if any installment or installments on any loan made available by CCC on farm-storage facilities or mobile drying equipment are past due, or are payable under the provisions of the note evidencing such loan out of the proceeds of the price support loan or purchase, he must designate CCC or the lending agency holding such note as the payee of the proceeds of the price support purchase or loan to the extent of such indebtedness or installments, but not to exceed that portion of the proceeds remaining after deduction of loan service charges and amounts due prior lienholders. If the producer is indebted to any other agency of the United States, and such indebtedness is listed on the county debt register, he must designate such agency as the payee of the proceeds as provided in this section. Indebtedness owing to CCC or to a lending agency as provided in this section shall be given first consideration after claims of prior lienholders. Compliance with the provisions of this section shall not constitute a waiver of any right of the producer to contest the justness of the indebtedness involved either by administrative appeal or legal action.

§ 434.715 *Interest rate.* Loans shall bear interest at the rate of 3½ per centum per annum from the date of disbursement of the loan: *Provided*, That if there is a default in satisfaction of the loan the amount remaining due on the date of such default (including accrued interest) and any costs incurred by the holder of the note shall bear interest thereafter at the rate of 6 per centum per annum: *Provided, further*, That if the producer has made a fraudulent representation in the loan documents or in obtaining the loan, the principal amount of the loan, and any costs incurred by the holder of the note, shall bear interest from the date of disbursement at the rate of 6 per centum per annum.

§ 434.716 *Transfer of producer's interest*—(a) *Farm-storage loans.* The producer shall not transfer either his remaining interest in, or his right to redeem, honey mortgaged as security for a farm-storage loan. A producer who wishes to liquidate all or part of his loan by contracting for the sale of the honey, must obtain written prior approval of the county office on Commodity Loan Form 12 to remove the honey from storage when the proceeds of the sale are needed to repay all or any part of the loan. Any such approval shall be subject to the terms and conditions set out in Commodity Loan Form 12, copies of which may be obtained by producers or prospective purchasers at the county office.

(b) *Purchase agreements.* The producer may not assign his interest in a purchase agreement.

§ 434.717 *Safeguarding the honey.* The producer obtaining a farm-storage loan is obligated to maintain the storage structure in good repair and to keep the honey in good condition, until the loan is liquidated.

§ 434.718 *Insurance.* CCC will not require the producer to insure the honey placed under loan; however, if the producer insures such honey and indemnity is paid thereon, such indemnity shall inure to the benefit of CCC to the extent of its interest, after first satisfying the producer's equity in the honey involved in the loss.

§ 434.719 *Loss or damage to honey.* If the honey is going out of condition, or is in danger of going out of condition, the producer shall notify the county office. The producer is responsible for any loss in quantity or quality of the honey placed under farm-storage loan, except that, subject to the provisions of § 434.718, physical loss or damage occuring after disbursement of the loan funds to the producer, without fault, negligence, or conversion on the part of the producer, resulting solely from external causes other than insect infestation, vermin, rodents, or animals, will be assumed by CCC to the extent of the settlement value of the quantity of the honey lost, stolen, or destroyed, or to the extent of the damage as determined by CCC, provided the producer has given the county office immediate notice, confirmed in writing, of such loss or damage, and provided there has been no fraudulent representation made by the producer in the loan documents or in obtaining the loan. Physical loss or damage occurring prior to disbursement of the loan funds to the producer will not be assumed by CCC. Where disbursement of funds is made by sight draft or check, the date of the draft or check shall constitute the date of disbursement of the funds.

§ 434.720 *Personal liability of the producer for the honey.* The making of any fraudulent representation by the producer in the loan documents, or in obtaining the loan, or the conversion or unlawful disposition of any portion of the honey by him, may render the producer subject to criminal prosecution under Federal law and will render him personally liable for the amount due on the loan and for any resulting expense incurred by any holder of the note.

§ 434.721 *Release of the honey under loan.* A producer may at any time obtain release of the honey remaining under loan by paying to the holder of the note and supplemental loan agreement, the principal amount thereof, plus charges and accrued interest. All charges in connection with the collection of the note shall be paid by the producer. Upon presentation of the paid note, the county office shall arrange for the release of the chattel mortgage. Partial release of the honey prior to maturity may be arranged with the county office after making payment to the holder of the note for the quantity of the honey released, plus charges and accrued interest. However, in the event the quan-

tity of the honey contained in the storage structure and covered by the chattel mortgage is greater than the quantity with respect to which the amount was computed, application may be made to the county office for release of all or part of such excess without payment of the loan.

§ 434.722 *Liquidation of loans and delivery under purchase agreements*—(a) *Farm-storage loans.* The producer is required to pay off his loan on or before maturity, or to deliver the honey in accordance with instructions of the county office. Delivery points for farm-storage loans shall be limited to those recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director, Sugar Division, CSS. If the producer desires to deliver the honey, he should, prior to maturity, give the county office notice in writing of his intention to do so. The producer may, however, pay off his loan and redeem his honey at any time prior to delivery to CCC or removal by CCC. In the event the farm is sold or there is a change of tenancy, the honey under a farm-storage loan may be delivered before the maturity date of the loan, upon prior approval by the county office, or may be delivered before the maturity date of the loan for other reasons upon prior approval of the Executive Vice President of CCC. Settlement will be made at the applicable support rate in effect at the approved point of delivery subject to the provisions of the producer's note and supplemental loan agreement and this subpart, on the basis of the quantity, floral source, color and grade at the time of delivery as determined in accordance with §§ 434.711 (b) and 434.712 (b) (c) (d) and (e). If farm-stored honey is delivered to CCC prior to March 31, 1957, upon request of the producer and with the approval of CCC, the loan settlement shall be reduced at the rate of 1/20 of a cent per pound per month or fraction thereof, from the date delivery is accomplished, or from the final date for delivery shown in the delivery instructions issued by the county office, whichever is earlier, to and including March 31, 1957. Settlement value for honey delivered which does not meet the eligibility requirements with respect to grade shall be determined at the support rate for the honey placed under loan less the estimated cost, as determined by CCC, for conditioning such honey to conform to the grade of honey described in the loan documents. The settlement value for honey delivered which does not meet eligibility requirements because of floral source, or which cannot be conditioned to meet grade requirements, shall be the actual market value of such honey, if any, as determined by CCC. The producer shall pay CCC for any deficiency in quantity, floral source, grade or color. Any payment due the producer on settlement may be made by sight draft drawn on CCC by the county office.

(b) *Handling small amounts on settlement.* If the settlement value of the honey delivered under a farm-storage loan exceeds the amount due on the loan (excluding interest) by more than $3.00, such amount will be paid to the producer on the basis of the settlement documents. To avoid administrative costs of making small payments, if the amount found due the producer in such settlement is $3.00 or less such amount will be paid only upon his request. If the settlement value of the honey is less than the amount due on the loan (excluding interest), the amount of the deficiency, plus interest, shall be paid to CCC, or may be set off against any payment which would otherwise be due to the producer under any agricultural program administered by the Secretary of Agriculture, or any other payments which are due or may become due to the producer from CCC or any other agency of the United States. To avoid administrative costs of handling small accounts a deficiency of $3.00 or less, including interest, may be disregarded unless demand therefor is made by CCC upon the producer.

(c) *Purchase agreements.* The producer who signs a purchase agreement (Commodity Purchase Form 1) shall not be obligated to sell any quantity of the honey to CCC. However, the quantity stated in the purchase agreement shall be the maximum quantity he may sell to CCC. If the producer who signs a purchase agreement wishes to sell the honey to CCC, he shall have a 30-day period prior to the loan maturity date during which he must notify the county office of his intention to sell. Deliveries shall not be accepted before March 31, 1957, or such earlier date as prescribed by the Executive Vice President, CCC. The producer may be required to retain the honey for a period of 60 days after the loan maturity date, without any cost to CCC. Delivery under purchase agreements shall be made in accordance with instructions issued by the county office. Delivery points for purchase agreements shall be limited to those recommended by the State committee and approved by the Director, Sugar Division, CSS. Honey delivered under a purchase agreement must meet the requirements for eligible honey as set forth in §§ 434.703 and 434.712 (e). Payment for eligible honey delivered to CCC under purchase agreements shall be at the applicable support rate in effect at the approved delivery point, on the basis of the quantity, floral source, color, and grade at the time of delivery as determined in accordance with §§ 434.711 (b) and 434.712 (b), (c), (d), and (e). Such payment will be made to the producer by sight draft drawn on CCC by the county office.

§ 434.723 *Purchase of notes.* County offices will purchase notes evidencing loans from approved lending agencies in accordance with the lending agency agreement. The purchase price to be paid by CCC shall be the principal sums remaining due on such notes, plus an amount computed according to the lending agency agreement to cover interest. Lending agencies are required to submit Commodity Credit Corporation Form 500, or such other form as CCC may prescribe, for all payments received on producers' notes held by them, and are required to remit to CCC a part of the interest collected, computed according to the lending agency agreement. Lending agencies shall submit notes and reports to the ASC county office where the loan documents were approved.

§ 434.724 *Charges not to be assumed by CCC.* CCC will not pay or assume any insurance charges, storage charges, inspection charges to determine eligibility for a loan, or any handling or processing charges necessary to make the honey meet the eligibility requirements.

§ 434.725 *Support rates.* Loans will be made, and honey delivered under purchase agreements will be purchased, at the support rates set forth below:

For States of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and States West Thereof

	Rate (cents per pound)
1. White and lighter table honey	9.9
2. Extra Light Amber table honey	9.4
3. Nontable and other table honey	7.9

For All States East of Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico

	Rate (cents per pound)
1. White and lighter table honey	10.8
2. Extra Light Amber table honey	10.3
3. Nontable and other table honey	8.8

Loans will be made at the applicable support rate established for the State in which the honey is stored.

(a) "Table honey" means honey having the predominant flavor of not more than two floral sources, and preferably one, which can be readily marketed for table use in all parts of the country. Such honey includes those with the predominant flavors of Alfalfa, Brazil Brush, Catsclaw, Clover, Cotton, Fireweed, Gallberry, Huajillo, Lima Bean, Mesquite, Orange, Raspberry, Sage, Saw Palmetto, Sourwood, Star Thistle, Sweetclover, Tupelo, Vetch, Western Wild Buckwheat, Wild Alfalfa, and similar predominantly mild-flavored honeys, or predominantly mild-flavored blends of honey, as determined by the Director, Sugar Division, CSS.

(b) "Nontable honey" means honey having a predominant flavor of limited national acceptability for table use but considered to be suitable for table use in most areas in which it is produced. Such honeys include those with the predominant flavors of Aster, Buckwheat (except Western Wild Buckwheat), Cabbage Palmetto, Eucalyptus, Goldenrod, Heartsease (Smartweed), Horsemint, Mangrove, Manzanita, Mint, Partridge Pea, Rattan Vine, Salt Cedar (Tamarix gallica), Spanish Needle, Ti-ti, Toyon (Christmas Berry), Tulip-Poplar, and similarly-flavored honeys, or blends of such honeys, as determined by the Director, Sugar Division, CSS.

§ 434.726 *CSS commodity officers.* The CSS commodity offices and the areas served by them are shown below:

Chicago 5, Illinois, 623 South Wabash Avenue: Connecticut, Delaware, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia.

Dallas 1, Texas, 500 South Ervay Street: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisi-

ana, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas.

Kansas City 6, Missouri, Federal Office Building, 911 Walnut Street: Colorado, Kansas, Missiouri, Nebraska, Wyoming.

Minneapolis 8, Minnesota, 1006 West Lake Street: Minnesota, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Wisconsin.

Portland 5, Oregon, 1218 Southwest Washington Street: Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington.

Issued this 9th day of April 1956.

[SEAL] WALTER C. BERGER,
Acting Executive Vice President,
Commodity Credit Corporation.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2876; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:53 a. m.]

TITLE 7—AGRICULTURE

Chapter IX—Agricultural Marketing Service (Marketing Agreements and Orders), Department of Agriculture

[945.301 Amdt. 5]

PART 945—TOMATOES GROWN IN FLORIDA

LIMITATION OF SHIPMENT

Findings. (a) Pursuant to Marketing Agreement No. 125 and Order No. 45 (7 CFR Part 945; 20 F. R. 7357), regulating the handling of tomatoes grown in Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agriculture Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (48 Stat. 31, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 68 Stat. 906, 1047), and upon the basis of the recommendation and information submitted by the Florida Tomato Committee, established pursuant to said marketing agreement and order, and upon other available information, it is hereby found that the amendment to the limitation of shipments, as hereinafter provided, will tend to effectuate the declared policy of the act.

(b) It is hereby found that it is impracticable, unnecessary, and contrary to the public interest to give preliminary notice, engage in public rule-making procedure, and postpone the effective date of this amendment later than April 16, 1956. The basic changes in the existing regulation which will be effected by this amendment are as follows: (1) The smallest size of tomatoes permitted to be handled will be increased from 1⅞ inch to 2⅛ inch diameter; (2) the minimum grade permissible for handling will be raised from U. S. No. 2 to a requirement that 85 percent of each lot must be U. S. No. 1, except that lots of tomatoes of 2$^{9}/_{32}$-inch minimum diameter may be of U. S. No. 2 or better grade other than for growth cracks, cat faces and scars; (3) any lot containing more than 10 percent mature green tomatoes shall be classified as mature green tomatoes for limitation under this amended regulation; and (4) minimum and maximum net weights will be specified for tomatoes packed in containers of dimensions customarily used in the handling of Florida tomatoes. These changes will impose additional limitations on the handling of Florida tomatoes. Such action is necessary because shipments of tomatoes are increasing in volume and such increases are expected to continue to the spring seasonal peak. Also, the price received for tomatoes has decreased within the last 10 days. The major volume of tomatoes for the winter and early spring season to date has originated primarily in South Florida. Tomatoes are now being marketed from the Fort Pierce, Immokalee, and West Coast producing sections, and such marketings will increase rapidly to a seasonal peak, with such increasing supplies having an additional depressing effect upon prices. The lowest recognized grades and the smaller sizes, such as 7 x 8 size, and the No. 2 grade size 7 x 7, return prices to growers which result in disorderly marketing conditions. Growers' prices also are adversely affected by overpacking, i. e., increasing the net weight of tomatoes per container in excess of customary or normal net contents, especially during periods of declining and low prices. A standard for determining when a lot of tomatoes shall be deemed to be "mature green" is essential and necessary as a basis for operation of this regulation. The time intervening between the date (April 4, 1956) when information upon this amendment is based became available and the time (April 16, 1956) when this amendment must become effective in order to effectuate the declared policy of the act is insufficient to permit the taking of the aforementioned actions. Compliance with this amendment will not require special preparation on the part of handlers which cannot be completed by April 16, 1956, and reasonable time is permitted, under the circumstances, for such preparation. Information regarding the committee's recommendations, which are herein adopted was made available to producers and handlers in the production area when such recommendations were made to this Department.

Order, as amended. The provisions of § 945.301 (b), as amended (21 F. R. 1981), are hereby further amended for the period April 16, 1956 to May 31, 1956, both dates inclusive, as follows:

(b) *Order.* (1) No person shall handle for shipment outside the production area any tomatoes unless such tomatoes are of a size not smaller than 2⅛ inches minimum diameter (size 7 x 7 and larger) and meet the requirements of 85 percent U. S. No. 1 or better grade, except that tomatoes which meet the minimum requirements of 2$^{9}/_{32}$ inches minimum diameter (size 6 x 7 and larger) may be handled for shipment outside the production area if they meet the requirements of U. S. No. 2 or better grade, except for growth cracks, catfaces, and scars. For purposes of these exceptions: (i) Growth cracks shall be well healed and no individual crack shall exceed 1 inch in length or ¼ inch in depth and the aggregate length of all cracks shall not exceed 2 inches; (ii) catfaces shall not have channels extending into the locules, and the aggregate area of fairly smooth catfaces shall not exceed that of a circle 1 inch in diameter on a tomato 2½ inches in diameter (smaller tomatoes shall have proportionately lesser areas and larger tomatoes may have proportionately greater areas); and (iii) scars (other than catfaces) shall not have an aggregate area exceeding that of a circle 1 inch in diameter on a tomato 2½ inches in diameter (smaller tomatoes shall have proportionately lesser areas of scars and larger tomatoes may have proportionately greater areas of scars). Not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the tomatoes in any lot may fail to meet the applicable grade requirements for the lot as modified by the preceding sentence of this subparagraph. Not more than 5 percent, by count, of the tomatoes in any lot may be smaller than the specified minimum diameter.

(2) Any lot of tomatoes containing more than ten (10) percent of mature green tomatoes shall be classified as mature green tomatoes for purpose of limitation of shipments pursuant to this subparagraph. Subject to the requirements of subparagraph (1) of this paragraph, no person shall handle for shipment outside the production area any such mature green tomatoes unless they are packed within one of the following ranges of diameters (expressed in terms of minimum and maximum):

Size arrangements	Diameter (inches)
7 x 7	Over 2¼ to 2$^{9}/_{32}$, inclusive.
6 x 7	Over 2$^{9}/_{32}$ to 2$^{17}/_{32}$, inclusive.
6 x 6 and larger	Over 2$^{17}/_{32}$.

Such mature green tomatoes shall be packed separately for each size range. To allow for variations incident to proper sizing, not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the mature green tomatoes in any lot may be smaller than the specified minimum diameter, or larger than the specified maximum diameter, except that not more than 5 percent, by count, of such tomatoes may be smaller than 2⅛ inches in diameter. The requirements of this subparagraph shall be applicable only to mature green tomatoes: deemed to be tomatoes generally showing a slight break in the ground color to a whitish green color over the shoulders; the contents of the seed cavities will be slightly moist and of a jelly or glue-like consistency; the seeds will be well developed, slightly hard, and in slicing the fruit with a sharp knife will usually be pushed aside rather than cut; and the contents of two or more locules must have a jelly-like consistency and well developed seeds. The requirements of this subparagraph shall not be applicable to "pink" tomatoes (deemed to be tomatoes usually hard or firm to feel; which are turning in color, with most of the surface of the fruit ranging from green to yellow, but showing some pink or yellow at the blossom end) and tomatoes having a greater degree of maturity.

(3) No person shall handle for shipment outside the production area any tomatoes packed in the following containers unless the net weight of such tomatoes in each such container is within the following minimum and maximum net weights set forth for each such container:

Container usual description	Carrier container No.	Inside dimensions	Cubic content	Net weight of tomatoes (pounds)	
				Minimum	Maximum
		Inches			
6-pound field box	None	11 x 11 x 22¼	2602	60	62
6-pound wire bound crate	4015	11 15/16 x 11 15/16 x 18¾	2672	60	62
5-pound duo pack	50 [1]	11 x 10⅜ x 19	2247	50	51⅝
5-pound full telescope	None	10 5/16 x 10¾ x 18 9/16	2083	50	51⅝
6-pound 2-piece cardboard box	1915	10 x 9 x 19⅝	1728	40	41⅓
6-pound ½ RSC vent stiffliner	7007	12¼ x 8 x 18⅞	1822	40	41⅓
6-pound bulge pack tomato box	SJ 27 [1]	10 x 8¾ x 19¾	1753	40	41⅓

[1] Manufacturer's number.

To allow for variations incident to proper packing, not more than a total of ten percent of the containers in any lot, by count, may vary in net weight of contents of tomatoes from the minimum and maximum net weights of tomatoes set forth above for each such container.

(4) Pursuant to § 945.53 each person may handle for shipment outside the production area not in excess of 300 pounds of tomatoes per day without regard to the requirements of this part: *Provided*, That this exception shall not be deemed to apply in case the tomatoes are shipped or transported in conjunction with tomatoes which are required to be inspected and certified pursuant to § 945.60.

(5) The requirements of subparagraphs (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall not be applicable to shipments of tomatoes to (i) canning plants, or (ii) for relief or charity.

(6) Each handler making shipments of tomatoes to canning plants or for relief or charity shall file an application pursuant to § 945.56 with the committee for a Certificate of Privilege for such shipments. Further, each handler who ships tomatoes for relief or charity shall, pursuant to § 945.80, furnish a record of such shipments to the committee. In addition, each application for a Certificate of Privilege to ship tomatoes for relief or charity or to canning plants shall be accompanied by the respective consignee's certification that the tomatoes to be shipped to him will be used only for canning or for relief or charity, as the case may be.

(7) No person shall handle for shipment outside the production area any tomatoes for which inspection is required unless an appropriate inspection certificate has been issued with respect thereto and the certificate is valid at the time of handling. For purposes of operation under this part, each inspection certificate is hereby determined, pursuant to paragraph (c) of § 945.60, to be valid for a period not to exceed 72 hours following completion of inspection as shown on the applicable certificate.

(8) "U. S. No. 2 Grade," as used in this section, shall have the same meaning as signed this term in the United States Standards for Fresh Tomatoes (§§ 51.1855 to 51.1876 of this title; 18 F. R. 7142), including the tolerances set forth therein. All other terms used in this section shall have the same meaning as when used in Marketing Agreement No. 125 and Order No. 45 (§§ 945.1 to 945.92; 20 F. R. 7357).

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Done at Washington, D. C., this 10th day of April 1956, to become effective April 16, 1956.

[SEAL] G. R. GRANGE,
Acting Director,
Fruit and Vegetable Division.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2875; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:53 a. m.]

PART 969—AVOCADOS GROWN IN SOUTH FLORIDA

QUALITY REGULATIONS

Notice was published in the FEDERAL REGISTER issue of March 15, 1956 (21 F. R. 1655), that the Department was giving consideration to the proposed amendment of the supplementing rules and regulations (7 CFR 969.110 et seq.; Subpart—Rules and Regulations; 20 F. R. 3557) currently in effect pursuant to the marketing agreement, as amended, and Order No. 69, as amended (7 CFR Part 969; 20 F. R. 4177), regulating the handling of avocados grown in South Florida, effective under the applicable provisions of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended (7 U. S. C. 601 et seq.; 68 Stat. 906, 1047).

After consideration of all relevant matters presented, including the proposals set forth in the aforesaid notice which were submitted by the Avocado Administrative Committee (established pursuant to said amended marketing agreement and order as the agency to administer the provisions thereof), it is hereby found that the amendment, as hereinafter set forth, of the said rules and regulations is in accordance with the provisions of the said amended marketing agreement and order and will tend to effectuate the declared purposes of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, as amended. Such amendment, modified to correct a typographical error, is hereby approved; and the said rules and regulations are amended as follows:

Amend § 969.130 of the supplementing rules and regulations (7 CFR 969.110 et seq.; 20 F. R. 3557), so that said section will read as follows:

§ 969.130 *Quality regulations.* Quality regulations recommended and established pursuant to § 969.50 shall be on the basis of the following specifications or appropriate modifications thereof:

(a) *No. 1 grade.* "No. 1 grade" consists of avocados of similar varietal characteristics which are mature but not overripe, well formed, clean, well colored, well trimmed, and which are free from decay, anthracnose, freezing injury and free from damage caused by bruises, cuts or other skin breaks, pulled stems, russeting or similar discoloration, scars or scab, sunburn, sunscald or sprayburn, cercospora spot, other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the avocados in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade: *Provided*, That not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, may be affected by anthracnose or decay, including therein not more than 1 percent for decay. (See Application of Tolerances and Standard Pack Requirements.)

(b) *Combination grade.* Any lot of avocados may be designated "Combination grade" when not less than 60 percent, by count, of the avocados in each container meet the requirements of the No. 1 grade and the remainder meet the requirements of the No. 2 grade. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the avocados in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of the No. 2 grade: *Provided*, That not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, may be affected by anthracnose or decay, including therein not more than 1 percent for decay. No part of any tolerance shall be allowed to reduce for the lot as a whole the percentage of No. 1 fruit required or specified in the combination, but individual containers may have not more than 10 percent less than the percentage of No. 1 fruit required or specified. (See Application of Tolerances and Standard Pack Requirements.)

(c) *No. 2 grade.* "No. 2 grade" consists of avocados of similar varietal characteristics which are mature but not overripe, fairly well formed, clean, fairly well colored, well trimmed and which are free from decay, freezing injury and free from serious damage caused by anthracnose, bruises, cuts or other skin breaks, pulled stems, russetting or similar discoloration, scars or scab, sunburn, sunscald or sprayburn, cercospora spot, other disease, insects, or mechanical or other means. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the avocados in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade: *Provided*, That not more than one-half of this amount, or 5 percent, shall be allowed for serious damage by anthracnose or decay, including therein not more than 1 percent for decay. (See Application of Tolerances and Standard Pack Requirements.)

(d) *No. 3 grade.* "No. 3 grade" consists of avocados of similar varietal characteristics which are mature but not overripe, which are not badly misshapen, and which are free from decay and free from serious damage caused by anthracnose and from very serious damage

caused by freezing injury, bruises, cuts or other skin breaks, pulled stems, russeting or similar discoloration, scars or scab, sunburn, sunscald or sprayburn, cerocospora spot, other disease, insects, dirt, or mechanical or other means. In order to allow for variations incident to proper grading and handling, not more than a total of 10 percent, by count, of the avocados in any lot may fail to meet the requirements of this grade, including therein not more than 2 percent of decay. (See Application of Tolerances and Standard Pack Requirements.)

(e) *Unclassified.* "Unclassified" consists of avocados which have not been classified in accordance with any of the foregoing grades. The term "unclassified" is not a grade, as used herein, but is provided as a designation to show that no grade has been applied to the lot.

(f) *Standard pack.* (1) The avocados shall be packed in accordance with good commercial practice and the pack shall be at least fairly tight. The size of the avocados may be specified by count. The weight of the smallest fruit in a container shall be not less than 75 percent of the weight of the largest fruit.

(2) In order to allow for variations incident to proper packing and sizing, not more than 5 percent of the containers may fail to meet the requirements for fairly tight. And not more than 5 percent, by count, of the avocados in any container may weigh less than 75 percent of the weight of the largest fruit: *Provided,* That no fruit, in any container, shall be less than 60 percent of the weight of the largest fruit.

(g) *Application of tolerances.* The contents of individual packages in the lot, based on sample inspection, are subject to the following limitations: *Provided,* That the averages for the entire lot are within the tolerances specified for the grade:

(1) For packages which contain more than 20 avocados and a tolerance of 10 percent or more is provided, individual packages in any lot shall have not more than one and one-half times the tolerance specified. For packages which contain more than 20 avocados and a tolerance of less than 10 percent is provided, individual packages in any lot shall have not more than double the tolerance specified, except that at least one defective and one off-size specimen may be permitted in any package.

(2) For packages which contain 20 avocados or less, individual packages shall have not more than double the tolerance specified, except that at least one defective and one off-size specimen may be permitted in any package.

(h) *Definitions*—(1) *Similar varietal characteristics.* "Similar varietal characteristics" means that the avocados in any container are similar in shape, texture and color of skin and flesh.

(2) *Mature.* "Mature" means that the avocado has reached a stage of growth which will insure a proper completion of the ripening process.

(3) *Overripe.* "Overripe" means that the avocado is dead ripe with flesh soft or discolored and past commercial use.

(4) *Well formed.* "Well formed" means that the avocado has the normal shape characteristic of the variety.

(5) *Clean.* "Clean" means that the avocado is practically free from dirt, staining or other foreign material.

(6) *Well colored.* "Well colored" means that the avocado has the color characteristic of the variety.

(7) *Well trimmed.* "Well trimmed" means that the stem, when present, is cut off fairly smoothly at a point not more than one-fourth inch beyond the shoulder of the avocado.

(8) *Damage.* "Damage" means any defect which materially affects the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the individual fruit, or the general appearance of the fruits in the container. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as damage:

(i) Cuts or other skin breaks when not healed and penetrating beneath the epidermis or the aggregate area exceeds the area of a rectangle one inch in length and one-eighth inch in width; or when healed and the appearance is materially affected.

(ii) Pulled stems when the exposed stem cavity is excessively deep, or when skin surrounding the stem cavity is more than slightly torn.

(iii) Russeting or similar discolorations when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown surface discoloration aggregating 10 percent of the fruit surface.

(iv) Scars or scab when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 10 percent of the fruit surface.

(v) Sunburn when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has greenish-yellow colored sunburn aggregated 10 percent of the fruit surface.

(vi) Sunscald or sprayburn when not well-healed, or when soft, or when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 10 percent of the fruit surface.

(9) *Fairly well formed.* "Fairly well formed" means that the avocado may be slightly abnormal in shape but not to the extent that the appearance is seriously affected.

(10) *Fairly well colored.* "Fairly well colored" means that the avocado shows a shade of color which is fairly characteristic of the variety.

(11) *Serious damage.* "Serious damage" means any defect which seriously affects the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the individual fruit, or the general appearance of the avocados in the container. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as serious damage:

(i) Anthracnose when any spot exceeds the area of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter, or when more than 3 spots each exceeding the area of a circle three-sixteenths inch in diameter.

(ii) Cuts or other skin breaks when not healed and the aggregate area exceeds the area of a rectangle one inch in length and one-fourth inch in width, or when not healed and penetrating into the flesh of the fruit, or when healed and the appearance is seriously affected.

(iii) Pulled stems when the skin surrounding the exposed stem cavity is torn more than an aggregate area of a circle one-fourth inch in diameter, or when flesh is torn.

(iv) Russeting or similar discoloration when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown surface discoloration aggregating 25 percent of the fruit surface.

(v) Scars or scab when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 25 percent of the fruit surface.

(vi) Sunburn when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has greenish-yellow colored sunburn aggregating 25 percent of the fruit surface.

(vii) Sunscald or sprayburn when not well-healed, or when soft, or when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 25 percent of the fruit surface.

(viii) Cercospora spot when any spot exceeds the area of a circle ¼ inch in diameter or when more than three spots each of which exceeds the area of a circle $\frac{5}{16}$ inch in diameter, or when the aggregate area of all spots exceeds the area of a circle 1 inch in diameter.

(12) *Badly misshapen.* "Badly misshapen" means that the avocado is so badly curved, constricted, pointed or otherwise deformed that the appearance is very seriously affected.

(13) *Very serious damage.* "Very serious damage" means any defect which very seriously affects the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality of the avocado. Any one of the following defects, or any combination of defects, the seriousness of which exceeds the maximum allowed for any one defect, shall be considered as very serious damage:

(i) Cuts or other skin breaks when not healed and penetrating into the flesh of the fruit, or any skin break very seriously affecting the appearance, or the edible or shipping quality.

(ii) Pulled stems when the skin surrounding the exposed stem cavity is torn more than an aggregate area of a circle one-half inch in diameter, or when the flesh is torn.

(iii) Russeting or similar discoloration when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown surface discoloration aggregating 50 per cent of the fruit surface.

(iv) Scars or scab when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 50 per cent of the fruit surface.

(v) Sunburn when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has greenish-yellow colored sunburn aggregating 50 per cent of the fruit surface.

(vi) Sunscald or sprayburn when not well healed, or when the appearance of the avocado is affected to a greater extent than that of an avocado which has light-brown superficial, fairly smooth scars aggregating 50 per cent of the fruit surface.

(Sec. 5, 49 Stat. 753, as amended; 7 U. S. C. 608c)

Issued this 10th day of April 1956, to be effective 30 days after publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

[SEAL] ROY W. LENNARTSON, *Deputy Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2850; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 15—COMMERCE AND FOREIGN TRADE

Chapter II—National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Subchapter A—Test Fee Schedules

APPROVAL OF REVISION OF SUBCHAPTER

The revised Schedule of Test Fees published in the FEDERAL REGISTER of March 30, 1956 (21 F. R. 1954) is hereby approved.

[SEAL] SINCLAIR WEEKS, *Secretary of Commerce.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2853; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:48 a. m.]

Subchapter B—Standard Samples

PART 230—STANDARD SAMPLES AND REFERENCE STANDARDS ISSUED BY NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS

SUBPART B—STANDARD SAMPLES WITH SCHEDULE OF WEIGHTS AND FEES

DESCRIPTIVE LIST; MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

In accordance with the provisions of section 4 (a) and (c) of the Administrative Procedure Act, it has been found that notice and hearing on these schedules of fees are unnecessary for the reason that such procedures, because of the nature of these rules, serve no useful purpose. These schedules are effective from April 2, 1956.

Section 230.11 *Descriptive list,* is amended as follows:

1. The schedule in paragraph (m), *Spectrographic standards,* subparagraph (1) *Steels,* is amended by the addition of standards 445 through 450 and 845 through 850 to read as follows:

Sample Nos.[1]	Description	Price per sample
445 845	Cr 13-Mo 0.9 (Modified AISI 410)	$6.00
446 846	Cr 18-Ni 9 (Modified AISI 321)	6.00
447 847	Cr 24-Ni 13 (Modified AISI 309)	6.00
448 848	Cr 9-Mo 0.3 (Modified AISI 403)	6.00
449 849	Cr 5.5-Ni 6.5	6.00
450 850	Cr 3-Ni 25	6.00

[1] Sizes are: 400 series, rods 7/32 inch in diameter, 4 inches long; 800 series, rods 1/2 inch in diameter, 2 inches long.

2. The schedule in paragraph (p) *Standards for rubber compounding,* is amended to read as follows:

Sample No.	Name	Approximate weight of sample in grams	Price per sample
370a	Zinc oxide	2,000	$2.15
371b	Sulfur	1,400	1.75
372b	Stearic acid	600	1.90
373b	Benzothiazyl disulfide	500	1.75
374a	Tetramethyl thiuramdisulfide	500	3.50
375c	Channel black	7,500	3.50
376a	Light magnesia oxide	450	2.40
377	Phenyl-beta-naphthylamine	600	4.00
378	Oil furnace black	7,000	3.50
379	Conducting black	5,500	3.50
380	Calcium carbonate	6,000	2.50
381	Calcium silicate	4,000	2.50
382	Gas furnace black	7,500	3.90

NOTE: Normally, samples are shipped railway express, express charges collect.

3. The schedule in paragraph (q) *Standard oils for use as viscometer calibrating liquids,* is amended to read as follows:

(q) *Standard oils for use as viscometer calibrating liquids.* These oils are not intended for use as permanent viscosity standards. They are not suitable for stockroom items and should be ordered only for immediate use. They are available only in containers of nominal one-pint capacity. This quantity is sufficient for the calibration of most viscometers. In cases where a larger quantity (e. g. duplicate samples) is required, a satisfactory explanation of the need for the larger quantity must be given in the order or accompanying letter. All available liquids are hydrocarbon oils and are listed in the tables below:

(1) *For use with viscometers calibrated in units of absolute or kinematic viscosity.* (i) Price covers the sample and a report containing accurate values at the time of shipment, for absolute viscosity, kinematic viscosity, and density at the following temperatures:

Oils D through N—20° C., 25° C., 100° F., and 210° F.
Oil OB—20° C., 25° C., and 40° C.
Oil P—30° C., 40° C., and 50° C.

(ii) Viscosity values at other temperatures in the range 20° C. to 100° C. (30° C. to 100° C. for Oil P) are supplied as a special service. For Oils D through N, the charge for this special service is $15 per sample per temperature. For Oils OB and P, the charge is $32 per sample per temperature. These special service charges are in addition to the charge for the sample and usual report.

(iii) The approximate viscosities and the prices of the calibrating oils are as follows:

Oil	Absolute viscosity, in poises, at—				Kinematic viscosity, in stokes, at—				Price per sample f. o. b. Washington, D. C.
	20° C.	25° C.	100° F.	210° F.	20° C.	25° C.	100° F.	210° F.	
D	0.020	0.018	0.014	0.006	0.026	0.023	0.019	0.008	$15.00
H	.074	.063	.044	.013	.091	.078	.055	.017	15.00
I	.12	.10	.066	.017	.14	.12	.081	.022	15.00
J	.21	.17	.11	.023	.25	.21	.13	.028	15.00
K	.41	.32	.18	.032	.48	.38	.22	.040	15.00
L	1.0	.74	.37	.049	1.1	.84	.43	.060	15.00
M	3.0	2.1	1.0	.099	3.4	2.4	1.1	.12	15.00
N	14	9.6	4.0	.25	16	11	4.6	.30	15.00

	20° C.	25° C.	30° C.	40° C.	50° C.	20° C.	25° C.	30° C.	40° C.	50° C.	
OB	330	210	------	62	------	380	240	------	70	------	$32.00
P	------	------	480	200	95	------	------	540	230	110	32.00

(2) *For use with Saybolt viscometers.* (i) Price covers the sample and a report containing an accurate value at the time of shipment, for viscosity at the indicated temperature. Viscosity values at other temperatures or in other units are not supplied.

(ii) The approximate viscosities and the prices of the Saybolt calibrating oils are as follows:

Oil	Temperature °F.	Viscosity	Price per sample f. o. b. Washington, D. C.
SB	100	300 sec., Saybolt Universal	$6.50
SC	130	300 sec., Saybolt Universal	6.50
SF	122	100 sec., Saybolt Furol	6.50

NOTE: On account of the nature of the material, samples of oils for use as viscometer calibrating liquids will be shipped via railway express, express charges collect.

(Sec. 9, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 277. Interprets or applies sec. 8, 31 Stat. 1450, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 276)

[SEAL] A. V. ASTIN, *Director, National Bureau of Standards.*

Approved:

SINCLAIR WEEKS, *Secretary of Commerce.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2852; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:48 a. m.]

TITLE 16—COMMERCIAL PRACTICES

Chapter I—Federal Trade Commission

[Docket 5898]

PART 13—DIGEST OF CEASE AND DESIST ORDERS

HARPER & BROTHERS

Subpart—*Discriminating in price under section 2, Clayton Act, as amended:*

§ 13.715 *Charges and price differentials;* § 13.770 *Quantity rebates or discounts.* Subparts—*Maintaining resale prices:* § 13.1145 *Discrimination:* Distributive channels and outlets generally.

(Sec. 6, 38 Stat. 721; 15 U. S. C. 46. Interpret or apply sec. 5, 38 Stat. 719, as amended; sec. 2, 38 Stat. 730, as amended; 15 U. S. C. 45, 13) [Cease and desist order, Harper & Brothers, New York, N. Y., Docket 5898, March 22, 1956]

This proceeding was heard by a hearing examiner on the complaint of the Commission—charging a New York corporate book publisher in three counts with discriminating in price in the sale of trade books, through, (1) entering into contracts with book clubs which leased them the printing plates, granting them exclusive rights to publish, sell, and distribute "book club editions" of certain titles of their trade books; (2) fixing and maintaining minimum resale prices for its publisher's editions of certain of its trade books sold to retail book seller customers, while permitting book clubs to sell their "book club editions" of the same titles at any prices and on any terms and conditions they might determine; and (3) selling its trade books at greater discounts off list prices to some purchasers than to certain of their competitors—and an agreement between the parties providing for the entry of a consent order in settlement of counts 1 and 2 identical with that issued in the case of Doubleday & Company, Inc., Docket 5897, on August 31, 1955.

After receipt of a substantial amount of evidence in support of the charge in count 3, counsel for the parties entered into a stipulation of facts applicable to that count, which the hearing examiner accepted. He thereupon entered his order to cease and desist, and the Commission, after adopting an amendment requested by respondent and denying for lack of proof its alternative request on appeal, on March 22, 1956, adopted the initial decision, as modified, as the decision of the Commission.

Said order to cease and desist is as follows:

It is ordered, That respondent Harper & Brothers, a corporation, its officers, representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the publication, sale or distribution of trade books in commerce, as "commerce" is defined, construed and understood in the Federal Trade Commission Act (15 U. S. C. A. 45) do forthwith cease and desist from: Entering into, maintaining or continuing any contract, agreement or understanding of any nature, with any book club or similar organization, whereby respondent, while exempting said book club or organization from any responsibility for resale price maintenance, undertakes to fix, establish or maintain the resale price, terms or conditions of sale of any literary work which it publishes and sells and which it also sub-licenses such book club or organization to publish and sell, in any area wherein said book club or organization and retail booksellers purchasing from respondent compete with one another in the sale of such work.

It is further ordered, That the respondent, Harper & Brothers, a corporation, its officers, representatives, agents and employees, directly or through any corporate or other device, in connection with the sale of trade books in commerce, as "commerce" is defined in the aforesaid Clayton Act, do forthwith cease and desist from: Directly or indirectly discriminating in price between different purchasers of its trade books by selling such books to any of its purchasers at higher prices than it sells the same books by whatever titles, of like grade and quality, to others of its purchasers where such purchasers are in competition with each other in the resale or distribution of said books.

It is further ordered, That any and all other charges contained in the complaint are herewith dismissed.

By the Commission's order, report of compliance was required as follows:

It is further ordered, That Harper & Brothers, the respondent herein, shall, within sixty (60) days after service upon it of this order, file with the Commission a report in writing setting forth in detail the manner and form in which it has complied with the order to cease and desist.

Issued: March 23, 1956.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ROBERT M. PARRISH, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2874; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:52 a. m.]

TITLE 32—NATIONAL DEFENSE

Chapter V—Department of the Army

Subchapter B—Claims and Accounts

PART 536—CLAIMS AGAINST THE UNITED STATES

STATUTORY PROVISIONS

Sections 536.90 and 536.100 are hereby amended by changing the last sentence of each to read as set forth below. This amendment was approved by the Deputy Secretary of Defense on March 3, 1956, and supersedes the amendment published at 20 F. R. 3955, June 8, 1955:

§ 536.90 *Statutory provisions.* * * * *Provided further,* That with respect to land acquired subsequent to July 27, 1954, but prior to July 15, 1955, reimbursement shall be restricted to those owners and tenants who used such land for residential or agricultural purposes.

§ 536.100 *Statutory provisions.* * * * *Provided further,* That with respect to land acquired subsequent to July 27, 1954, but prior to July 15, 1955, reimbursement shall be restricted to those owners and tenants who used such land for residential or agricultural purposes.

[Regs., January 17, 1956, 601.1 ENGLU] (Sec. 501, 65 Stat. 363. Interprets or applies sec. 509, 68 Stat. 562, sec. 513, 69 Stat. 352)

[SEAL] JOHN A. KLEIN, *Major General, U. S. Army, The Adjutant General.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2841; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:45 a. m.]

TITLE 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter I—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

Appendix—Public Land Orders

[Public Land Order 1142]

[Fairbanks 010165]

ALASKA

WITHDRAWING PUBLIC LANDS FOR USE OF DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE FOR MILITARY PURPOSES; CORRECTION

APRIL 9, 1956.

In Federal Register Document 55-3738, appearing at page 3151 of the issue for Tuesday, May 10, 1955, the location of Triangulation Station "Sparr" should be corrected to read:

Latitude 61°07'11.275" North;
Longitude 155°35'42.261" West.

EDWARD WOOZLEY, *Director.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2844; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:46 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 1282]

[Colorado 012528]

COLORADO

RESERVING LANDS WITHIN GUNNISON NATIONAL FOREST FOR USE OF FOREST SERVICE FOR RESEARCH PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 36; 16 U. S. C. 473) and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described public lands within the Gunnison National Forest in Colorado, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining but not the mineral-leasing laws, and reserved for use of the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, as the Black Mesa Experimental Forest and Range, in connection with research projects being conducted in furtherance of the act of May 22, 1928 (45 Stat. 699; 16 U. S. C. 581, 581a–581k) as amended:

NEW MEXICO PRINCIPAL MERIDIAN

T. 49 N., R. 5 W.,
Sec. 6, lots 6, 7, SE¼, E½SW¼;
Sec. 7, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½, E½W½ (exclusive of patented portion);
Sec. 8, NW¼.
T. 49 N., R. 5½ W.,
Sec. 1, S½;
Sec. 11, lots 1, 2, 3, 4, E½E½;
Sec. 12 (exclusive of homestead entry);
Sec. 13, N½ (exclusive of homestead entry);
Sec. 14, lots 1, 2, E½NE¼.
T. 49 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 12, lots 3, 4, W½SE¼;
Sec. 13, lots 1, 2, W½NE¼.

The areas described aggregate 3,197.74 acres.

This order shall take precedence over but not otherwise affect the existing

reservation of the lands for national forest purposes.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 9, 1956.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2845; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:46 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 1283]

[Utah 013175]

UTAH

EXTENDING THE BOUNDARIES OF THE FISHLAKE NATIONAL FOREST

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891 (26 Stat. 1103; 16 U. S. C. 471) and the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat. 34, 36; 16 U. S. C. 473) and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, and upon the recommendation of the Secretary of Agriculture, it is ordered as follows:

The boundaries of the Fishlake National Forest are hereby extended to include the following-described lands in Utah, and, subject to valid existing rights, such lands are hereby made a part of said national forest and hereafter shall be subject to all laws and regulations applicable thereto:

SALT LAKE MERIDIAN

T. 21 S., R. 2½ W.,
Sec. 1, NE¼, E½NW¼, N½SE¼, unsurveyed.

The areas described aggregate approximately 520 acres.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 9, 1956.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2846; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:46 a. m.]

[Public Land Order 1284]

[Misc. 1919712]

ALASKA

REVOKING PUBLIC LAND ORDER NO. 46 OF OCTOBER 8, 1942, WHICH WITHDREW LANDS FOR CLASSIFICATION AND IN AID OF LEGISLATION; WITHDRAWING A PORTION OF RELEASED LANDS FOR RECREATIONAL PURPOSES

By virtue of the authority vested in the President by section 1 of the act of June 25, 1910 (36 Stat. 847; 43 U. S. C. 141) and otherwise, and pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, it is ordered as follows:

1. Public Land Order No. 46 of October 8, 1942, temporarily withdrawing certain lands in Alaska for classification and in aid of legislation, which was partially revoked by Public Land Order No. 616 of November 15, 1949 and No. 823 of May 9, 1952, is hereby revoked in its entirety. The following lands are released from withdrawal by this order:

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 4 N., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 29, SW¼;
Sec. 30, SE¼;
Sec. 32, lots 1, 2, W½NE¼, NW¼.
T. 4 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 19, unsurveyed.

The areas described aggregate 1,248.44 acres.

2. Subject to valid existing rights, the following-described lands, which are a portion of the lands described in paragraph 1 of this order, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, including the mining but not the mineral-leasing laws, and excepting disposals of materials under the act of July 31, 1947 (61 Stat. 681) as amended by the act of July 23, 1955 (69 Stat. 367; 30 U. S. C. 601–604), and reserved under jurisdiction of the Bureau of Land Management for public use as a scenic overlook:

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 4 N., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 32, lot 2.

The area described contained 26.33 acres.

3. The following public lands are restored to disposition under the public-land laws by this order:

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 4 N., R. 1 W.,
Sec. 29, SW¼;
Sec. 30, SE¼;
Sec. 32, lot 1, W½NE¼, NW¼.
T. 4 N., R. 2 W.,
Sec. 19, unsurveyed.

The areas described aggregate 1,222.11 acres.

4. Subject to any valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law, the surveyed public lands described in paragraph 3 hereof, are hereby opened to filing of applications, selections, and locations in accordance with the following:

a. Applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws may be presented to the Manager mentioned below, beginning on the date of this order. Such applications and selections will be considered as filed on the hour and respective dates shown for the various classes enumerated in the following paragraphs:

(1) Applications by persons having prior existing valid settlement rights, preference rights conferred by existing laws, or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation will be adjudicated on the facts presented in support of each claim or right. All applications presented by persons other than those referred to in this paragraph will be subject to the applications and claims mentioned in this paragraph.

(2) All valid applications under the Homestead, Alaska Home Site, and Small Tract Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 279–284 as amended), presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on May 15, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such preference right applications filed after that hour and before 10:00 a. m. on August 14, 1956, will be governed by the time of filing.

5. Subject to any valid existing rights and the requirements of applicable law, the unsurveyed public lands released from withdrawal by paragraph 3 of this order, are hereby opened to filing of applications, selections, and locations as are allowable on unsurveyed lands in accordance with the following:

a. Subject to the applications and claims described in paragraph b (1) below, the lands beginning 10:00 a. m. on May 15, 1956, will be subject to settlement under the Homestead and Alaska Home Site Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 279–284 as amended). Beginning at 10:00 a. m. on August 14, 1956, any remaining lands will be subject to settlement under those laws by other qualified persons.

b. Applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws may be presented to the Manager mentioned below, beginning on the date of this order. Such applications and selections will be considered as filed on the hour and respective dates shown for the various classes enumerated in the following paragraphs:

(1) Applications by persons having preference rights conferred by existing laws or equitable claims subject to allowance and confirmation will be adjudicated on the facts presented in support of each claim or right. All applications presented by persons other than those referred to in this paragraph will be subject to the applications and claims mentioned in this paragraph.

(2) All valid applications under the Small Tract Laws by qualified veterans of World War II or of the Korean Conflict, and by others entitled to preference rights under the act of September 27, 1944 (58 Stat. 747; 43 U. S. C. 279–284 as amended), presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on May 15, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such preference right applications after that hour and before 10:00 a. m. on August 14, 1956, will be governed by the time of filing.

6. All valid applications and selections under the nonmineral public-land laws, other than those coming under paragraphs 4 (a) (1) and (2) and 5 (b) (1) and (2) above, presented prior to 10:00 a. m. on August 14, 1956, will be considered as simultaneously filed at that hour. Rights under such applications and selections filed after that hour will be governed by the time of filing.

7. The lands have been open to applications and offers under the mineral-leasing laws and to location for metalliferous minerals. They will be open to location for non-metalliferous minerals under the United States mining laws beginning at 10:00 a. m. on August 14, 1956.

8. Persons claiming veterans' preference rights under paragraphs 4 (a) (1) and (2) and 5 (b) (1) and (2) above must enclose with their applications proper evidence of military or naval service, preferably a complete photostatic copy of the certificate of honorable discharge. Persons claiming preference rights based upon valid settlement, statutory preference, or equitable claims must enclose properly corroborated statements in support of their applications, setting forth all facts relevant to their claims. Detailed rules and regulations governing applications which

may be filed pursuant to this notice can be found in Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Inquiries concerning the lands shall be addressed to the Manager, Land Office, Bureau of Land Management, Anchorage, Alaska.

WESLEY A. D'EWART,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

APRIL 9, 1956.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2847; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:47 a. m.]

TITLE 50—WILDLIFE

Chapter I—Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior

Subchapter B—Hunting and Possession of Wildlife

PART 6—MIGRATORY BIRDS AND CERTAIN GAME MAMMALS

ORDER REVOKING ORDER PERMITTING KILLING OF COOTS IN AGRICULTURAL AREAS OF CALIFORNIA

Pursuant to the authority conferred upon me by the order of the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 13, 1956 (21 F. R. 336), I have determined that coots are not likely to cause serious injury to agricultural crops through depredation in the counties of Fresno, Kern, Kings, Madera, Merced, Stanislaus, and Tulare, California, after April 15, 1956. Accordingly, the order permitting the killing of coots on or over agricultural crops in said counties, dated January 25, 1956 (21 F. R. 678), is revoked effective midnight April 15, 1956.

(Sec. 3, 40 Stat. 755, as amended, 16 U. S. C. 704. Interprets or applies E. O. 10250, 16 F. R. 5385, 3 CFR, 1951 Supp.)

Since this order is an emergency measure, notice and public procedure thereon are impracticable (60 Stat. 237; 5 U. S. C. 1001 et seq.).

Issued at Washington, D. C., and dated April 11, 1956.

ARNIE J. SUOMELA,
Acting Director.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2900; Filed, Apr. 11, 1956; 4:14 p. m.]

Subchapter E—Alaska Wildlife Protection

PART 46—TAKING ANIMALS, BIRDS, AND GAME FISHES

MISCELLANEOUS AMENDMENTS

Basis and purpose. On May 24, 1955, amendments to Part 46, Title 50, Code of Federal Regulations, were adopted to prescribe hunting, trapping, and fishing seasons and limits on game and fur animals, birds, and game fishes in Alaska for the season beginning July 1, 1955. These amendments were adopted pursuant to authority contained in section 9 of the Alaska Game Law of January 13, 1925, as amended (43 Stat. 743; 48 U. S. C. 198), and were published in the FEDERAL REGISTER on June 4, 1955 (20 F. R. 3895).

Wildlife investigations subsequently conducted in Southeastern Alaska have established that the land otter population has increased to a high level resulting from a relatively minor effort directed toward taking these animals. At its meeting conducted in Juneau, Alaska during the week of February 13, 1956, the Alaska Game Commission recommended that the regulations governing the taking of fur animals be so amended as to permit the trapping of land otters in the greater portion of Southeastern Alaska (Fur District 1) during the beaver season extending from April 15 to May 15, 1956. The Alaska Game Commission also recommended that sport fishing be allowed in the main stream and most tributaries of the Tanana River, thereby making it possible to utilize a grayling migration which is available only during the early spring months. Accordingly, the regulations under the Alaska Game Law are amended as follows:

1. Section 46.126 is amended to read as follows:

§ 46.126 *Methods and means.* Fur animals may be taken by any means except by aid or use of a set gun, a shotgun, artificial light of any kind, a steel bear trap or other trap with jaws having a spread exceeding 9 inches, poison, a dog (other than for taking wolves and coyotes in Fur Districts 5, 6, 7, and 8), a fish trap or net, by setting any trap or snare within 25 feet of a beaver house or den or within 100 feet of a fox den, by use of smoke or chemicals, by destroying or disturbing houses, dens, dams, or runways of such animals: *Provided*, That mink and beaver may be taken only by means of a steel trap or snare only by persons who have attained the age of 11 years: *Provided further*, That snares larger than No. 1 are prohibited on the Kenai Peninsula, except in the taking of beaver: *Provided further*, That land otter may not be taken with a steel trap smaller than size 48 during any closed season on mink and marten: *Provided further*, That wolves and coyotes may be killed at any time by means of a bow and arrow, rifle, shotgun, or pistol, by any person permitted to carry firearms: *Provided further*, That no aircraft shall be used in taking fur animals, except as a means of transportation between a settlement or point of outfitting and a single base camp, and for locating, but not for taking, polar bear, and for the taking of wolves and coyotes by authorized predator-control agents or by persons conducting operations under authority of a permit: *And provided further*, That no helicopter shall be used in any manner in the taking or transportation of fur animals, including polar bear.

2. The schedule constituting a part of § 46.128 *Seasons, limits, and other provisions*, as the same appears in 20 F. R. 3897, is amended by deleting the words "*land otter*" from the subheading "*Mink, marten, land otter, fox, lynx, weasel (ermine) and wolverine*[1]" and by inserting in the schedule immediately following the respective column headings entitled "*Areas open to trapping*," "*Seasons*" and "*Limits*" the following:

Land otter		
Fur District 1 (except within ¼ mile of the high tide line on the mainland beach from Thane to Eagle River near Juneau).	Apr. 15–May 15	No limit.
Fur District 2:		
Montague Island	No open season	No open season.
Drainage into Prince William Sound and eastward along the Gulf of Alaska to Cape Suckling.	Nov. 20–Dec. 20	No limit.
Remainder of Fur District 2	Nov. 16–Jan. 31	
Fur Districts 3 through 8	Nov. 16–Jan. 31	

3. The schedule constituting a part of § 46.156 *Seasons, limits, and other provisions*, as last revised September 27, 1955 (20 F. R. 7371), is further revised by deleting that part which reads: "The Tanana River Watershed," etc., and inserting in lieu thereof under the column headings entitled "*Areas open to fishing*" and "*Seasons*," respectively, the words and dates "Shaw Creek and the Tanana River for 3 miles below Shaw Creek (in Tanana River watershed)—July 1–Mar. 31 and May 28–June 30" and also by adding to that portion of the schedule which reads: "Remainder of Alaska for which a season is not prescribed above" the following: "*Provided*, That fishing in the stocked gravel pits along the Richardson Highway is permitted only for persons under 16 years of age: *Provided further*, That fly fishing only is permitted in the Salcha and Little Salcha Rivers." As so revised, the said schedule, in pertinent part, will read as follows:

Areas open to fishing	Seasons	Limits
* * *	* * *	* *
Shaw Creek and the Tanana River for 3 miles below Shaw Creek (in Tanana River watershed).	July 1–Mar. 31 and May 28–June 30.	
Fielding Lake and its inlets (in Tanana River watershed)	July 1–Mar. 31 and June 10–June 30.	
Remainder of Alaska for which a season is not prescribed above: *Provided*, That fishing in the stocked gravel pits along the Richardson Highway is permitted only for persons under 16 years of age: *Provided further*, That fly fishing only is permitted in the Salcha and Little Salcha Rivers.	No closed season.	* *

(Sec. 9, 43 Stat. 743, as amended; 48 U. S. C. 198)

Since the foregoing amendments relieve existing restrictions on the taking of land otter and game fish in the Territory of Alaska, notice and public procedure are unnecessary and they shall become effective immediately (5 U. S. C. 1003 (c)).

Issued at Washington, D. C., and dated April 6, 1956.

CLARENCE A. DAVIS,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2843; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:46 a. m.]

PROPOSED RULE MAKING

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

Food and Drug Administration

[21 CFR Part 19]

CHEESES; PROCESSED CHEESES; CHEESE FOODS; CHEESE SPREADS; AND RELATED FOODS; DEFINITIONS AND STANDARDS OF IDENTITY

NOTICE OF PROPOSAL TO ESTABLISH AN IDENTITY STANDARD FOR NUWORLD CHEESE AND TO AMEND THE IDENTITY STANDARDS FOR PASTEURIZED PROCESS CHEESE AND CERTAIN RELATED FOODS

In the matter of establishing a definition and standard of identity for nuworld cheese and amending the definition and standards of identity for pasteurized process cheese; pasteurized process cheese food; pasteurized process cheese spread; cold-pack cheese, club cheese, comminuted cheese; and cold-pack cheese food:

Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed by the National Cheese Institute, Inc., 110 North Franklin Street, Chicago 6, Illinois, setting forth a proposal to establish a definition and standard of identity for nuworld cheese and proposing that the definitions and standards of identity for pasteurized process cheese (§ 19.750); pasteurized process cheese food (§ 19.765); pasteurized process cheese spread (§ 19.775); cold-pack cheese, club cheese, comminuted cheese (§ 19.785); and cold-pack cheese food (§ 19.787) be amended by inserting the words "nuworld cheese" after the words "blue cheese" in the first and second sentences of paragraph (a) (6) of each of these standards.

The proposal submitted by the National Cheese Institute for a definition and standard of identity for nuworld cheese is as follows:

§ 19.___ *Nuworld cheese; identity.* (a) Nuworld cheese is the food prepared from milk and other ingredients specified in this section, by the procedure set forth in paragraph (b) of this section, or by another procedure which produces a finished cheese having the same physical and chemical properties as the cheese produced when the procedure set forth in paragraph (b) of this section is used. It is characterized by the presence of creamy-white mold throughout the cheese. It contains not more than 46 percent of moisture, and its solids contain not less than 50 percent of milk fat, as determined by the methods prescribed in § 19.500 (c). It is not less than 60 days old.

(b) Milk, which may be pasteurized or clarified or both, which may be warmed, and which may be homogenized, is subjected to the action of harmless lactic-acid-producing bacteria, present in such milk or added thereto. Harmless artificial green or blue coloring, in a quantity which neutralizes any natural yellow coloring in the curd, may be added. Sufficient rennet (with or without purified calcium chloride in a quantity not more than 0.02 percent, calculated as anhydrous calcium chloride of the weight of the milk) is added to set the milk to a semisolid mass. The mass is cut into smaller portions and allowed to stand for a time. The mixed curd and whey is placed in forms permitting further drainage. While being placed in forms, spores of a white mutant of the mold Penicillium roquefortii are added. The forms are turned several times during drainage. When sufficiently drained, the shaped curd is removed from the form and salted with dry salt or brine. Perforations are then made in the shaped curd, and it is held at a temperature of approximately 50° F., at 90 percent to 95 percent relative humidity, until the characteristic mold growth has developed. During storage, the surface of the cheese may be scraped to remove surface growth of undesirable microorganisms. A harmless preparation of enzymes of animal or plant origin capable of aiding in the curing or development of flavor of nuworld cheese may be added during the procedure, in such quantity that the weight of the solids of such preparation is not more than 0.1 percent of the weight of the milk used.

(c) For the purposes of this section, the word "milk" means cow's milk, which may be adjusted by separating part of the fat therefrom or by adding thereto one or more of the following: Cream, concentrated skim milk, nonfat dry milk solids, water in a quantity sufficient to reconstitute any concentrated skim milk or nonfat dry milk solids used.

Pursuant to the authority of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (sec. 401, 52 Stat. 1046, 68 Stat. 54; 21 U. S. C. 341), delegated to him by the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare (20 F. R. 1996), the Commissioner of Food and Drugs invites all interested persons to present their views in writing regarding these proposals and to submit such comments in quintuplicate prior to the thirtieth day following the publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER. Written comments should be addressed to the Hearing Clerk, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Room 5440, Health, Education, and Welfare Building, 330 Independence Avenue SW., Washington 25, D. C.

Dated: April 6, 1956.

[SEAL] GEO. P. LARRICK,
Commissioner of Food and Drugs.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2842; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:45 a. m.]

NOTICES

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Bureau of Foreign Commerce

[Case No. 207A]

PETER MEYNS & CO.

ORDER REVOKING EXPORT LICENSES AND DENYING EXPORT PRIVILEGES

In the matter of Peter Meyns, doing business under the firm name and style of Peter Meyns & Co., Gertrudenkirchhof 10, Hamburg 1, Germany; respondent.

Peter Meyns, doing business under the firm name and style of Peter Meyns & Co., in Hamburg, Germany, hereinafter referred to as the respondent, was charged by the Director, Investigation Staff, Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the Department of Commerce, with having violated the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, in that, as alleged, (a) he knowingly transshipped to Communist China large quantites of potassium bichromate and sodium bichromate originally received by him from the United States; (b) he knowingly attempted to transship to Communist China a large quantity of potassium bichromate exported from the United States under a general license with a bill of lading restricting its destination to Germany; (c) he knowingly transshipped to Communist China a large quantity of paraffin wax exported from the United States after he had represented that the wax had been sold in West Germany; and (d) that with knowledge that certain butyl alcohol exported from the United States was destined for Communist China and that shipment to that destination was prohibited, he exported said commodity to Hong Kong. He duly answered the charges and interposed numerous defenses, alleging, (a) a belief that, in those cases where no validated export license was involved, reexportation could be made anywhere; (b) lack of knowledge of U. S. export control regulations prohibiting reexportation to Communist China; (c) that such reexportations as he had made were made pursuant to "transit licenses" issued by various European Governments; (d) that one of the transactions was handled by an employee without his approval; and (e) that his trade in American goods with China was an expedient to which he resorted when German goods became unavailable and that the goods were of no strategic importance. He also alleged that his profits were insignificant, that

he is no longer making purchases of U. S. goods, and that he had cooperated fully in the investigation.

In accordance with the practice, this case was referred to the Compliance Commissioner. After the evidence was submitted, the Compliance Commissioner in due course made his report and recommendation, which, upon the facts as hereinafter found, appears to be fair and just and is therefore adopted.

Now, after considering the entire record consisting of the charges, the answers of the respondents, the evidence submitted in support of the charges and the report and recommendation of the Compliance Commissioner, I hereby make the following findings of fact:

1. At all times hereinafter mentioned Peter Meyns was engaged in the export and import business under the firm name and style of Peter Meyns & Co., in Hamburg, Germany.

2. At all times hereinafter mentioned none of the commodities involved herein might have been shipped from the United States (or transshipped after shipment from the United States) to Hong Kong or China without prior approval from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce of the United States Department of Commerce.

3. In November 1954, an American exporter shipped to Meyns 50 tons of potassium bichromate and 100 tons of sodium bichromate and, at the time when these shipments were made, the bills of lading issued in connection therewith had endorsed thereon the legend, "These commodities licensed by U. S. for ultimate destination Germany. Diversion contrary to U. S. law prohibited."

4. On or about December 31, 1954, Meyns, with knowledge of such restriction against diversion and, having been informed that goods exported from the United States could not be transshipped to Communist China without prior approval, caused the same to be transshipped to Communist China via Poland without such prior approval.

5. On or about November 16, 1954, Meyns, after demand by his American supplier that he state the country of ultimate destination, informed his American supplier that 100 tons of paraffin wax being purchased by him were to be sold in West Germany.

6. The American supplier, in reliance upon such representation, exported to Meyns said 100 tons of paraffin wax.

7. Meyns thereafter, on or about the 25th day of February 1955, without prior approval by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, caused said 100 tons of paraffin wax to be shipped to Communist China via Gdynia, Poland.

8. In July 1954, Meyns purchased approximately 100 tons of butyl alcohol from a supplier in the United States and said butyl alcohol was thereafter exported to him from the United States.

9. After said butyl alcohol arrived in Hamburg, Meyns, with knowledge that it was destined for Canton, China, caused approximately one-half thereof to be transshipped to Hong Kong. Such transshipment was effected on January 6, 1955, without prior approval by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce.

And, from the foregoing, it is my conclusion that Meyns knowingly diverted and transshipped or caused to be transshipped commodities exported from the United States in violation of § 381.6 of the export control regulations then in effect.

In his report the Compliance Commissioner said:

> All communications received from Meyns are replete with assertions of sincerity, lack of intention to violate, lack of knowledge of U. S. export control restrictions and promises to abide by all U. S. regulations in the future. He makes a very strong case, on its face, for lenient treatment. On the other hand, the information which has been brought to my attention is very much to the contrary and, in the last analysis, it appears that all transshipments were accomplished subsequent to a detailed warning received from the American vice-consul. Under the circumstances I see no reason to deviate from the previous practice, in cases of this nature, of denying export privileges so long as export controls are in effect. However, because of the strong protestations made by Meyns as to his intended conduct in the future, (because he has been temporarily denied export privileges since April 27, 1955) and because he seems to have cooperated in the investigation, it is further my recommendation that after the order to be entered herein has been in effect for two years, export privileges be restored to him conditioned upon his at all times thereafter complying with all export control regulations.

Having concluded that the recommended action is fair, just, and necessary to achieve effective enforcement of the law: *It is hereby ordered:*

I. All outstanding validated export licenses in which Peter Meyns or his firm Peter Meyns & Co. appears or participates as purchaser, intermediate or ultimate consignee, or otherwise, are hereby revoked and shall be returned forthwith to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for cancellation.

II. Henceforth, and for the duration of export controls, the said respondent be, and he hereby is suspended from and denied all privileges of participating, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in an exportation of any commodity or technical data from the United States to any foreign destination, including Canada, whether such exportation has heretofore or hereafter been completed. Without limitation of the generality of the foregoing denial of export privileges, participation in an exportation is deemed to include and prohibit participation by the respondent, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, (a) as a party or as a representative of a party to any validated export license application, (b) in the obtaining or using of any validated or general export license or other export control documents, (c) in the receiving, ordering, buying, selling, using, or disposing in any foreign country of any commodities in whole or in part exported or to be exported from the United States, and (d) in storing, financing, forwarding, transporting, or other servicing of such exports from the United States.

III. Such denial of export privileges shall extend not only to the respondent, but also to any person, firm, corporation, or business organization with which he may be now or hereafter related by ownership, control, position of responsibility, or other connection in the conduct of trade in which may be involved exports from the United States or services connected therewith.

IV. Upon condition that the respondent complies in all respects with this order, and with all other requirements of the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, and all regulations promulgated thereunder, commencing two years following the date hereof, he may engage in and enjoy all export privileges permitted by United States laws and regulations.

V. The privileges conditionally restored to the respondent under Part IV hereof, may be revoked summarily and without notice upon a finding by the Director of the Office of Export Supply, or such other official as may at that time be exercising the duties now exercised by him, that the respondent has, at any time following the date hereof, knowingly failed to comply with any of the conditions or provisions upon which or whereby, by Part IV hereof, he has been permitted to engage in any phase of the export business otherwise denied to him under Part II hereof, without prejudice to any other action which may be taken by reason of any such new or additonal violation. In the event that it be so determined that the respondent has breached the conditions of Part IV hereof, the suspension and denial of his export privileges shall be deemed to commence on the day of such determination and shall continue thereafter for the duration of export controls.

VI. No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other business organization, whether in the United States or elsewhere, during any time when the respondent is prohibited under the terms hereof from engaging in any activity within the scope of Part II hereof, shall, without prior disclosure to, and specific authorization from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, (a) apply for, obtain, or use any license, shipper's export declaration, bill of lading, or other export control document relating to any such prohibited activity, (b) order, receive, buy, use, dispose of, finance, transport or forward, any commodity on behalf of or in any association with the respondent, or (c) do any of the foregoing acts with respect to any commodity or exportation in which the respondent may have any interest of any kind or nature, direct or indirect.

Dated: April 10, 1956.

JOHN C. BORTON,
Director,
Office of Export Supply.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2872; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:51 a. m.]

[Case No. 208]

EUGENE HOBART COLE ET AL.

ORDER REVOKING EXPORT LICENSES AND DENYING EXPORT PRIVILEGES

In the matter of Eugene Hobart Cole, Hidalgo, Texas; Jerome Herbert Ross,

doing business under the firm name and style of Blake-Smith Pipe & Steel Co., 4121 Riverside Drive, Burbank, California; Blakely Smith, 2920 Rice Boulevard, Houston, Texas; respondents.

The respondents, Eugene Hobart Cole, Jerome Herbert Ross, doing business under the firm name and style of Blake-Smith Pipe & Steel Co., and Blakely Smith, were charged by the Director, Investigation Staff, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, with having violated the Export Control Act of 1949, as amended, in connection with the submission to the Office of International Trade (now the Bureau of Foreign Commerce) of an application for a license to ship used structural steel to a firm in Mexico, which license was thereafter utilized, with the aid of various export declarations, to export different material, ultimately delivered to a consignee other than the consignee named in the export license and in the export declarations. The respondent Cole originally appeared by attorney and filed an answer denying the charges. The respondent Ross failed to appear or answer. The respondent Blakely Smith has admitted the charges and has submitted a proposal for a consent order in accordance with § 382.10 of the export control regulations, and the Director of the Investigation Staff has agreed to such proposal. The charging letter, Cole's answer, and Smith's consent proposal were referred to the Compliance Commissioner, who has held a hearing at which the evidence in support of the charges was submitted. The Compliance Commissioner's report and recommendation have been received and, his recommendation appearing to be fair and just, it is hereby adopted.

Now, after reviewing the entire record and considering the report of the Compliance Commissioner, I hereby make the following findings of fact:

1. At all times hereinafter mentioned, Jerome Herbert Ross was engaged in business in Beverly Hills, California, under the firm name and style of Blake-Smith Pipe & Steel Co. and Blakely Smith was associated with him in that business, from time to time, including the times hereinafter mentioned.

2. That at some time prior to March 11, 1952, respondents Ross and Smith, together with respondent Eugene Hobart Cole, entered into an arrangement which contemplated the exportation by them of scrap from the United States to Mexico.

3. In furtherance of that arrangement, respondent Ross, on or about March 11, 1952, submitted to the Office of International Trade, (hereinafter referred to as OIT and now known as the Bureau of Foreign Commerce), an application for a license to export "used structural steel beams, channels and heavy plate (not including rails or axles) for rerolling into plate and skelp" to a consignee firm in Monterrey, Mexico, and by the said application represented that he had a contract for the sale of said metal to said consignee firm and that the metal would be "rerolled into plate and skelp to make oil pipe for the petroleum industry of Mexico."

4. In reliance on such representations, OIT, on March 21, 1952, issued to Ross a license authorizing the exportation of 2,240 tons of such metal, valued at $74,000 to the named consignee.

5. On or about April 17, 1952, respondent Cole obtained an order for the shipment of 2,000 metric tons of unprepared No. 1 scrap steel to another mill in Monterrey, Mexico, and, in furtherance of the arrangement among the respondents, paid to respondents Ross and Smith the sum of $2,240 and received from them the export license bearing the endorsement of Blake-Smith Pipe & Steel Co. by Blakely Smith and naming still another person as attorney-in-fact.

6. Thereafter, commencing May 16, 1952, having been provided with the license by Ross and Smith, respondent Cole caused to be executed three export declarations and himself executed twenty-one export declarations wherein and whereby he certified or caused to be certified that the shipments therein described were being exported to the mill in Monterrey, Mexico, which had been named in the export license and that the shipments were being made pursuant to that license.

7. Respondent Cole, at the times of presentation of said export declarations to United States Customs officials, exported from the United States, and then caused to be delivered to a consignee other than the consignee named in the license and the export declarations, scrap steel rather than used structural steel as described in such declarations and, in the aggregate, the scrap steel so exported amounted to about 1186 metric tons, none of which was ever received by the consignee named in the license and the export declarations, the actual recipient being the purchaser from whom Cole had obtained an order as set forth in Finding 5 above.

8. That at the time of the filing of the application for export license, respondent Ross had no agreement such as that set forth by him in said application for the sale of the used structural steel to the consignee therein named and the said application was filed by him in furtherance of the arrangement to which reference is made in Finding 2.

And, from the foregoing, it is my conclusion

A. That respondent Ross made false and misleading statements and representations in an application for an export license, in violation of § 381.1 (b) of the export control regulations then in effect;

B. That respondent Cole made false and misleading statements and representations in export declarations, in violation of § 381.1 (b) of the export control regulations then in effect;

C. That respondent Cole did make, and respondents Ross and Smith did cause to be made an unauthorized use of an export license, in violation of § 381.3 of the export control regulations then in effect.

In making his recommendation, the Compliance Commissioner took note of the fact that all the respondents herein were convicted upon criminal charges arising out of the facts set forth above; he has found Cole and Ross to have been more culpable than Smith and he has given additional consideration to the fact that Smith submitted a consent proposal to which the Director of the Investigation Staff has agreed. The recommendations of the Compliance Commissioner, as hereinafter embodied in this order, are fair and just and the action proposed is necessary to achieve effective enforcement of the law: *It is now therefore ordered:*

I. All outstanding validated export licenses in which Eugene Hobart Cole or Jerome Herbert Ross or Blake-Smith Pipe and Steel Co. or Blakely Smith appears or participates as purchaser, intermediate or ultimate consignee, or otherwise, are hereby revoked and shall be returned forthwith to the Bureau of Foreign Commerce for cancellation.

II. (a) The respondents Eugene Hobart Cole and Jerome Herbert Ross, the latter doing business under the firm name and style of Blake-Smith Pipe & Steel Co., for the period of two years from the date hereof are hereby suspended from and denied all privileges of participating, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in an exportation of any commodity or technical data from the United States to any foreign destination, including Canada, whether such exportation has heretofore or hereafter been completed; (b) the respondent Blakely Smith, for the period of one year from the date hereof is hereby suspended from and denied the privileges of participating, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, in an exportation of any commodity from the United States to any foreign destination, if a validated export license is required for the exportation of such a commodity, whether such exportation has heretofore or hereafter been completed. Without limitation of the generality of the foregoing denial of export privileges, participation in an exportation is deemed to include and prohibit participation by respondents other than Smith, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, (a) as a party or as a representative of a party to any validated export license application, (b) in the obtaining or using of any validated or general export license or other export control documents, (c) in the receiving, ordering, buying, selling, using, or disposing in any foreign country of any commodities in whole or in part exported or to be exported from the United States, and (d) in storing, financing, forwarding, transporting, or other servicing of such exports from the United States.

III. Such denial of export privileges shall extend not only to each of the respondents, but also to any person, firm, corporation, or business organization with which any of them may be now or hereafter related by ownership, control, position of responsibility, or other connection in the conduct of trade in which may be involved exports from the United States or services connected therewith.

IV. No person, firm, corporation, partnership, or other business organization, whether in the United States or elsewhere, during any time when any respondent is prohibited under the terms hereof from engaging in any activity

within the scope of Part II hereof, shall, without prior disclosure to, and specific authorization from the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, directly or indirectly, in any manner or capacity, (a) apply for, obtain, or use any license, shipper's export declaration, bill of lading, or other export control document relating to any such prohibited activity, (b) order, receive, buy, use, dispose of, finance, transport or forward, any commodity on behalf of or in any association with such respondent, or (c) do any of the foregoing acts with respect to any commodity or exportation in which such respondent may have an interest of any kind or nature, direct or indirect.

Dated: April 10, 1956.

JOHN C. BORTON,
Director,
Office of Export Supply.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2873; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:52 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY

Bureau of Customs

[T. D. 54061]

COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETTES IMPORTED FROM CERTAIN COUNTRIES

TAXABLE STATUS

Coal, coke made from coal, and coal or coke briquettes imported from the following countries and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1956, inclusive, will not be subject to the tax of 10 cents per 100 pounds prescribed in section 4531, Internal Revenue Code of 1954:

Canada.
United Kingdom.
West Germany.

Certain countries from which there have been no importations of coal or allied fuels since January 1, 1954, are not included in the above list. Further information concerning the taxable status of coal or allied fuels imported during the calendar year 1956 from countries not listed above will be furnished upon application therefor to the Bureau.

[SEAL] C. A. EMERICK,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2859; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:49 a. m.]

[475.43]

SURGICAL STOCKINGS

NOTICE OF CHANGE OF CLASSIFICATION

APRIL 10, 1956.

The Bureau of Customs published a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER dated December 6, 1955 (20 F. R. 8971), that the tariff classification of certain surgical stockings was under review. The Bureau by its letter to the collector of customs at New York, New York, dated April 10, 1956, ruled that surgical stockings made of net or netting and in chief value of cotton and in part of rubber which were formerly believed to be knit articles are properly classifiable under the provision for articles, wholly or in part of net or netting in paragraph 1529 (a) [18] Tariff Act of 1930, at the rate of 90 percent ad valorem, rather than under the provision for knit cotton articles in paragraph 917, Tariff Act of 1930, as modified, with duty at the rate of 25 percent ad valorem.

As this ruling will result in the assessment of duty at a higher rate than has heretofore been assessed under a uniform practice, it shall be applied to such or similar merchandise only when entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption after 90 days after the date of publication of an abstract of this decision in the weekly Treasury Decisions.

[SEAL] C. A. EMERICK,
Acting Commissioner of Customs.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2860; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL POWER COMMISSION

[Docket No. G-6488, etc.]

RUTH CUNNINGHAM ET AL.

NOTICE OF APPLICATIONS AND DATE OF HEARING

Take notice that each of the Applicants listed below has filed an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing such Applicant to continue to sell natural gas subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the respective applications which are on file with the Commission and open for public inspection. These matters should be consolidated and disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on the date and at the place hereinafter stated, concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such applications: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a non-contested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30 (c) (1) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) not less than ten days before the date of hearing. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request for waiver is made. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicants to appear or be represented at the hearing.

The dockets, Applicants and material averments in applications to which reference is made above are as follows:

Docket No.; Name and Address; Filing Date; Gas Field; and Purchaser

G-6488; Ruth Cunningham and Roy G. Hildreth, Spencer, W. Va.; 11-26-54; Center Dist., Gilmer County, W. Va.; Carnegie Natural Gas Company.

G-6601; Houston Oil Company of Texas, Houston, Texas; 11-30-54; Silsbee, Hardin County, Texas; Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

G-6602; Houston Oil Company of Texas, 11-30-54; Call, Camptown, Lemonville, South Gist and Northwest Hartburg Fields, Newton County, Texas; East Beach Creek, Elliot, Hampton, North Silsbee and Vickers Fields, Hardin County, Texas; Doty, Orange County, Texas, Castillo and West Gist Fields, Jasper County, Texas; Texas Eastern Transmission Corporation.

G-6666; Houston Oil Company of Texas, Houston, Texas; 11-30-54; Koontz, Victoria County, Texas; United Gas Pipe Line Company.

G-6667; Houston Oil Company of Texas, Houston, Texas; 11-30-54; Fields Field Area, Beauregard Parish, La.; Trunkline Gas Company.

G-7081; Columbian Carbon Company, New York City, N. Y.; 11-30-54; Mingo County, W. Va.; United Fuel Gas Company.

G-7360; Arkansas Dock and Channel Company, San Antonio, Texas; 12-1-54; Stedman, Nueces County, Texas; Tennessee Gas Transmission Company.

G-7467; J. Floyd Harrison, Wayne, W. Va.; 12-1-54; Butler District, Wayne County, W. Va.; United Fuel Gas Company, Butler District, Wyoming County, W. Va.; Amere Gas Utilities Company.

A public hearing will be held on the 8th day of May, 1956, beginning at 9:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., in the hearing room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by the above applications.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

APRIL 9, 1956.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2856; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G-9331]

TENNESSEE GAS TRANSMISSION CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

APRIL 9, 1956.

Take notice that Tennessee Gas Transmission Company (Applicant) a Delaware corporation having its principal place of business at Houston, Texas, filed an application on September 16, 1955, as supplemented on November 16, December 16 and 22, 1955, for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to sell and deliver peak service gas, as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is now on file with the Commission and open to public inspection.

Applicant proposes to provide peak service to all of its general service (full requirements) customers for the dura-

tion of their respective service contracts, such customers being required to qualify each year for the service as provided in Applicant's proposed rate schedule. Applicant proposes herein to deliver additional peak day volumes to certain customers only for the 1955–1956 winter season and only in the amount, if any, by which each customer's estimated peak day requirement exceeds its presently authorized daily quantity. In addition, Applicant proposes to increase the existing permanent authorized allocation of gas by 32 Mcf daily to the Berkshire Gas Company, an existing customer distributing gas to Pittsfield, Massachusetts.

Applicant states that no additional facilities will be required to deliver the proposed increased volumes because existing authorized facilities are adequate to render such service.

The price to be charged for the peak service gas is 70 cents per Mcf.

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on May 8, 1956, at 10:00 a. m., e. d. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application:

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before April 23, 1956.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 56–2857; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:49 a. m.]

[Docket No. G–9638]

UNITED GAS PIPE LINE CO.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND DATE OF HEARING

APRIL 9, 1956.

Take notice that United Gas Pipe Line Company (Applicant), a Delaware corporation with principal place of business at 1525 Fairfield Avenue, Shreveport, Louisiana, filed on November 10, 1955, as supplemented December 1, 1955, an application for a certificate of public convenience and necessity, pursuant to section 7 (c) of the Natural Gas Act, authorizing Applicant to render service as hereinafter described, subject to the jurisdiction of the Commission, all as more fully represented in the application which is on file and open for public inspection.

Applicant proposes to construct and operate certain natural gas facilities as necessary and incident to the proposed sale of natural gas in interstate commerce to The Utilities Board of the Town of Foley, Alabama, commonly known and doing business as Riviera Utilities, (1) for resale and distribution in the municipalities of Bon Secour, Foley, Loxley, Magnolia Springs and Southport, all in Baldwin County, Alabama, and their respective adjoining environs, (2) for resale to the Naval Air Station at Barin Field, near Foley, Alabama, and (3) for resale to farm taps and rural service consumers along and in the vicinity of its transmission lines leading to the aforesaid communities.

The facilities proposed to be constructed and operated by Applicant consist of two 4-inch taps and one 2-inch tap, 60 feet of 4-inch pipe and 25 feet of 2-inch pipe, scrubber installation, regulator station and dual 4-inch orifice meter station, all located near Mile Post 43.36 on Applicant's 12-inch and 16-inch loop lines between Mobile, Alabama, and Pensacola, Florida.

The estimated cost of construction of the proposed facilities is $16,385 which will be paid out of Applicant's current working funds.

The estimated annual requirements and maximum daily demands in Mcf for the first three years of the proposed project are as follows respectively: 1st year, 178,874 and 1,570; 2d year, 196,373 and 1,672; 3d year, 215,219 and 1,772.

This matter is one that should be disposed of as promptly as possible under the applicable rules and regulations and to that end:

Take further notice that, pursuant to the authority contained in and subject to the jurisdiction conferred upon the Federal Power Commission by sections 7 and 15 of the Natural Gas Act, and the Commission's rules of practice and procedure, a hearing will be held on Monday, May 16, 1956, at 9:30 a. m., e. d. s. t., in a Hearing Room of the Federal Power Commission, 441 G Street NW., Washington, D. C., concerning the matters involved in and the issues presented by such application: *Provided, however,* That the Commission may, after a noncontested hearing, dispose of the proceedings pursuant to the provisions of § 1.30 (c) (1) or (2) of the Commission's rules of practice and procedure. Under the procedure herein provided for, unless otherwise advised, it will be unnecessary for Applicant to appear or be represented at the hearing.

Protests or petitions to intervene may be filed with the Federal Power Commission, Washington 25, D. C., in accordance with the rules of practice and procedure (18 CFR 1.8 or 1.10) on or before April 26, 1956. Failure of any party to appear at and participate in the hearing shall be construed as waiver of and concurrence in omission herein of the intermediate decision procedure in cases where a request therefor is made.

[SEAL] J. H. GUTRIDE,
Acting Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 56–2858; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:49 a. m.]

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

[Docket No. 11539 etc.; FCC 56M–336]

MUSSER BROADCASTING CO. ET AL.

ORDER ADVANCING DATE OF CONFERENCE

In re applications of Sam Ferguson Musser and Gloria G. Musser, d/b as Musser Broadcasting Company, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 11539, File No. BP–9698; Will Groff, tr/as Colonial Broadcasting Company, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania, Docket No. 11540, File No. BP–9759; H. Raymond Stadiem, Lester P. Etter and M. Leonard Savage, d/b as Radio Columbia, Columbia, Pennsylvania; Docket No. 11541, File No. BP–9940; for construction permits.

The Hearing Examiner having under consideration an informal agreement of participating parties regarding re-scheduling of the pre-hearing conference herein;

It is ordered, This 9th day of April 1956, that the pre-hearing conference herein, now scheduled for April 16, 1956, is advanced and re-scheduled for April 13, 1956, at 10:00 a. m.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION,
[SEAL] MARY JANE MORRIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 56–2877; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:53 a. m.]

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

[File No. 2–10434]

HOUSEHOLD FINANCE CORP.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR HEARING

APRIL 9, 1956.

Notice is hereby given that Household Finance Corporation (Company) has filed an application under clause (ii) of section 310 (b) (1) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 for a finding by the Commission that trusteeship of The First National Bank of Chicago ("First National Bank") under an indenture dated as of September 1, 1953 (1953 Indenture), which was heretofore qualified under the act, and trusteeship by First National Bank under a proposed indenture to be dated as of March 1, 1956 (1956 Indenture), not to be qualified under the act, is not so likely to involve a material conflict of interest as to make it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors to disqualify said Trustee from acting as such under the 1953 Indenture and the 1956 Indenture.

Section 310 (b) of the act, which is included in section 7.08 of the 1953 Indenture, provides in part that if an indenture trustee under an indenture qualified under the act has or shall acquire any conflicting interest (as defined in the section), it shall, within ninety days after ascertaining that it has such conflicting interest, either eliminate such conflicting interest or resign. Subsection (1) of this section provides, with certain exceptions stated therein, that a trustee is deemed to have a conflicting interest if it is acting as trustee under a qualified indenture of an issuer and becomes trustee under another indenture of the same issuer. However, pursuant to clause (ii) of subsection (1), an issuer may sustain the burden of proving, on application to the Commission and after opportunity for hearing thereon, that trusteeship under a qualified indenture and another indenture is not so likely to

involve a material conflict of interest as to make it necessary in the public interest or for the protection of investors to disqualify such trustee from acting as trustee under one of such indentures.

The Company alleges that:

1. It proposes to issue $25,000,000 (Canadian) aggregate principal amount of 4⅜ percent Sinking Fund Debentures due March 1, 1981, under the 1956 Indenture under which First National Bank is named indenture trustee, and to sell the new debentures to a limited number of purchasers such as banks, insurance companies, pension funds and other institutional or professional type investors, which will purchase the debentures for investment and not with a view to distribution, as a result of which the securities will be exempt from the registration requirements of the Securities Act of 1933 and the 1956 Indenture will be exempt from qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

2. It has outstanding $25,000,000 principal amount of its 2¾ percent Sinking Fund Debentures due 1971, issued under an indenture dated as of December 1, 1946, as amended by a first supplemental indenture dated as of July 1, 1948, and by a second supplemental indenture dated as of June 1, 1951 (collectively called "1946 Indenture"), under which First National Bank also is trustee;

3. The 1946 Debentures were sold to a limited number of institutional investors which purchased them for investment and not for distribution as a result of which the offering was exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933 and the 1946 Indenture was exempt from qualification under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

4. The company also has outstanding $10,000,000 of five-year 3⅞ percent debentures due 1958 and $15,000,000 principal amount of fifteen-year 4⅛ percent debentures due 1968, issued under the 1953 Indenture dated as of September 1, 1953, under which First National Bank is trustee;

5. Debentures issued under the 1953 Debenture were registered under the Securities Act of 1933 and the 1953 Indenture was qualified under the Trust Indenture Act of 1939;

6. The 1953 Indenture and the 1956 Indenture are wholly unsecured;

7. Section 7.08 of the 1953 Indenture, which embodies the provisions of section 310 (b) (1) of the Trust Indenture Act, specifically excludes the 1946 Indenture from the operation of section (a) (1) of section 7.08;

8. The 1956 Indenture provides for payment of principal and interest on the debentures and certain other payments in Canadian money and requires the establishment of a sinking fund, whereas the 1953 Indenture provides for all payments in United States money, requires no sinking fund and provides for debentures with two maturities;

9. Except as to the foregoing and differences as to amounts, dates, interest rates, redemption prices and other procedural differences, most of the provisions of the two indentures are substantially alike;

10. The 1956 Indenture contains provisions conforming to the requirements of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939 except the provision embodying section 310 (b) (1) of the act does not become operative unless and until the indenture is qualified thereunder;

11. The company is not in default under the 1946 Indenture or the 1953 Indenture; and

12. The differences between the 1953 Indenture and the 1956 Indenture are not likely to involve a conflict of interest in the trusteeship.

For a more detailed statement of the matters of fact and law asserted, all persons are referred to said application which is on file in the offices of the Commission at 425 Second Street NW., Washington, D. C.

Notice is further given that an order granting the application may be issued by the Commission at any time after April 25, 1956, unless prior thereto a hearing upon the application is ordered by the Commission, as provided in clause (ii) of section 310 (b) (1) of the Trust Indenture Act of 1939. Any interested person may, not later than April 23, 1956, in writing, submit to the Commission his views or any additional facts bearing upon this application or the desirability of a hearing thereon. Any such communication or request should be addressed: Secretary, Securities and Exchange Commission, 425 Second Street, NW., Washington 25, D. C., and should state briefly the nature of the interest of the person submitting such information or requesting a hearing, the reasons for such request, and the issues of fact and law raised by the application which he desires to controvert.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] ORVAL L. DUBOIS,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2849; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:47 a. m.]

[File No. 70-3460]

NEW ENGLAND ELECTRIC SYSTEM

ORDER AUTHORIZING ISSUANCE AND SALE OF COMMON STOCK PURSUANT TO A RIGHTS OFFERING

APRIL 9, 1956.

New England Electric System ("NEES"), a registered holding company has filed with this Commission a declaration and amendments thereto, pursuant to sections 7 and 12 of the Public Utility Holding Company Act of 1935 ("act") and Rules U-42 and U-50 promulgated thereunder with respect to the following proposed transactions:

NEES proposes to issue and sell 834,976 additional shares of its common stock of $1 par value. The shares are to be offered to the common stockholders of NEES for subscription during a period of not less than fourteen nor more than seventeen days on the basis of one share for each twelve shares held on the record date, which will be the effective date of the registration statement filed with this Commission in connection with such issue and sale. The rights to subscribe are to be evidenced by transferable subscription warrants. No fractional shares are to be issued. However, in lieu of rights for fractional shares, a stockholder will be entitled to subscribe for one additional share in excess of the whole number to which he would otherwise be entitled. Accordingly, if said proposed 834,976 shares are insufficient, NEES proposes to issue such additional shares in excess of this number as may be necessary. Subject to the subscription rights of the stockholders, the stock will be offered at the subscription price to full time employees of NEES and its subsidiaries who have had three years of continuous service and who have attained the age of thirty years. The proposed stock offering will be underwritten and NEES proposes to select the underwriters through competitive bidding pursuant to Rule U-50.

NEES, not later than twenty-four hours before the time to submit bids, will set the subscription price for the offer to the holders of warrants and employees, which will also be the price for the unsubscribed shares, if any, to be underwritten. NEES, by telegraphic or telephonic notice, will inform qualified bidders of the price set. Such price will be not more than the last reported sale price on the New York Stock Exchange prior to the fixing thereof and not less than such last reported sale price less 10%.

NEES proposes, if considered desirable, to stabilize the price of its common stock prior to acceptance or rejection of bids for the purpose of facilitating the offering and distribution of the additional shares of common stock by the purchase of not in excess of 41,749 shares of its common stock on the New York Stock Exchange, the Boston Stock Exchange, in the open market or otherwise.

The net proceeds to be derived from the proposed sale of the additional shares of common stock will be added to the general funds of NEES and applied in furtherance of the construction programs of its subsidiaries either through loans or the purchase of additional shares of their common stocks, any balance to be used for general corporate purposes.

Total expenses of the issuance and distribution of the additional shares of common stock are estimated by NEES at $169,000, including $20,000 for incidental services to be performed at cost by New England Power Service Company, an affiliated service company, and $75,000 for services of the subscription agents.

The fee of Messrs. Simpson Thacher & Bartlett, counsel for the underwriters, will be $8,500 and the expenses are estimated not to exceed $300 all of which will be paid by the underwriters.

It is represented that no State commission, or any other Federal commission, has jurisdiction over the proposed transactions. Declarant has waived the 30-day waiting period and requests that said order become effective upon issuance.

Due notice of the filing of said declaration having been given in the form and manner prescribed by Rule U-23 promulgated under the act, and the Com-

mission not having requested a hearing with respect to said declaration, as amended, within the time specified in said notice, or otherwise, and not having ordered a hearing thereon; and

The Commission finding with respect to the proposed transactions that all applicable provisions of the act and the rules promulgated thereunder are satisfied, that no adverse findings are required thereunder, that the expenses, as estimated, are not unreasonable; and deeming it appropriate in the public interest and in the interest of investors and consumers to permit said declaration, as amended, to become effective forthwith, subject to the terms and conditions prescribed in Rules U-24 and U-50:

It is ordered, Pursuant to the applicable provisions of the act and the rules thereunder, that said declaration, as amended, be, and the same hereby is, permitted to become effective forthwith, subject, however, to the provisions of Rules U-24 and U-50.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] NELLYE A. THORSEN, *Assistant Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2848; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:47 a. m.]

SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

[Declaration of Disaster Area 94]

OKLAHOMA

DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA

Whereas, it has been reported that on or about April 2, 1956, because of disastrous effects of a tornado, damage resulted to residences and business property located in certain areas in the State of Oklahoma; and

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the areas affected; and

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such condutions, I find that the conditions in such areas constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property situated in Creek and Ottawa Counties (including any areas adjacent to the counties named) suffered damage or other destruction as a result of the catrastrophe above referred to:

Small Business Administration Regional Office
1114 Commerce Street
Dallas 2, Texas
Small Business Administration Branch Office
Bankers Service Life Building, Room 616
114 North Broadway
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

2. No special field offices will be established at this time.

3. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this declaration will not be accepted after October 31, 1956.

Dated: April 3, 1956.

WENDELL B. BARNES, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2854; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:48 a. m.]

[Declaration of Disaster Area 95]

KANSAS

DECLARATION OF DISASTER AREA

Whereas, it has been reported that on or about April 2, 1956, because of disastrous effects of a tornado, damage resulted to residences and business property located in a certain area in the State of Kansas; and

Whereas, the Small Business Administration has investigated and has received other reports of investigations of conditions in the area affected; and

Whereas, after reading and evaluating reports of such conditions, I find that the conditions in such area constitute a catastrophe within the purview of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended;

Now, therefore, as Administrator of the Small Business Administration, I hereby determine that:

1. Applications for disaster loans under the provisions of section 207 (b) (1) of the Small Business Act of 1953, as amended, may be received and considered by the Offices below indicated from persons or firms whose property situated in Cherokee County, Kansas (including any area adjacent to the county named) suffered damage or other destruction as a result of the catastrophe above referred to:

Small Business Administration Regional Office
Federal Office Building, 21st Floor
911 Walnut Street
Kansas City 6, Missouri
Small Business Administration Branch Office
Post Office Building, Room 506
401 North Market Street
Wichita, Kansas

2. No special field offices will be established at this time.

3. Applications for disaster loans under the authority of this declaration will not be accepted after October 31, 1956.

Dated: April 3, 1956.

WENDELL B. BARNES, *Administrator.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2855; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:48 a. m.]

UNITED STATES TARIFF COMMISSION

[Investigation 48]

WOOD SCREWS OF IRON OR STEEL

INVESTIGATION DISCONTINUED AND DISMISSED AND HEARING CANCELED

The Tariff Commission on April 9, 1956, ordered that Investigation No. 48 under section 7 of the Trade Agreements Extension Act of 1951, as amended, and section 332 of the Tariff Act of 1930, with respect to screws, commonly called wood screws, of iron or steel, instituted on January 26, 1956 (21 F. R. 711), be discontinued and dismissed, and accordingly canceled the hearing in this investigation scheduled for June 12, 1956 (21 F. R. 1113).

The foregoing action was taken by the Commission after consideration of representations made in a letter of April 6, 1956, by the United States Wood Screw Service Bureau (the applicants in the investigation), and of other pertinent factors.

Issued: April 10, 1956.

By order of the Commission.

[SEAL] DONN N. BENT, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2871; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:51 a. m.]

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Alien Property

[Vesting Order SA-17]

BANCA DE SCONT S. P. A.

In re: Debt owing to Banca de Scont S. P. A., also known as Escomptebank Aktiengesellschaft. F-57-275.

Under the authority of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 562), Executive Order 10644, November 7, 1955 (20 F. R. 8363), Department of Justice Order No. 106-55, November 23, 1955 (20 F. R. 8993), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found and determined:

1. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of The First National City Bank of New York, 55 Wall Street, New York 15, New York, arising out of an account entitled, "Escomptebank Aktiengesellschaft," maintained at the aforesaid bank, together with any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States which was blocked in accordance with Executive Order 8389, as amended, and remained blocked on August 9, 1955, and which is, and as of September 15, 1947 was, owned directly or indirectly by Banca de Scont S. P. A., also known as Escomptebank Aktiengesellschaft, Timisoara, Rumania, a national of Rumania as defined in said Executive Order 8389, as amended.

2. That the property described herein is not owned directly by a natural person.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be administered, sold, or otherwise liquidated, in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

It is hereby required that the property described above be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned and delivered to or for the account of the Attorney General of the United States in accordance with directions and instructions issued by or

for the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The foregoing requirement and any supplement thereto shall be deemed instructions or directions issued under Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. Attention is directed to Section 205 of said Title II (69 Stat. 562) which provides that:

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property made to the President or his designee pursuant to this title, or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued under this title, shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same; and no person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect of any such payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery made in good faith in pursuance of and in reliance on the provisions of this title, or of any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued thereunder.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DALLAS S. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2862; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order SA-19]

SARAL S. A.

In Re: Debt owing to Saral S. A., also known as S. A. R. A. L. S. A. F-57-739.

Under the authority of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 562), Executive Order 10644, November 7, 1955 (20 F. R. 8363), Department of Justice Order No. 106-55, November 23, 1955 (20 F. R. 8993), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found and determined:

1. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of Chrysler Corporation Export Division, Detroit 31, Michigan, arising out of an account payable entitled, "S. A. R. A. L. S. A., Str. Grig. Alexandrescu 59, Bucharest, Rumania, in Accounts Receivable Foreign-Chrysler Corporation Export Division," maintained by the aforesaid corporation, together with any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States which was blocked in accordance with Executive Order 8389, as amended, and remained blocked on August 9, 1955, and which is, and as of September 15, 1947, was, owned directly or indirectly by Saral S. A., also known as S. A. R. A. L. S. A., Bucarest, Rumania, a national of Rumania as defined in said Executive Order 8389, as amended.

2. That the property described herein is not owned directly by a natural person.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be administered, sold, or otherwise liquidated, in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

It is hereby required that the property described above be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned and delivered to or for the account of the Attorney General of the United States in accordance with directions and instructions issued by or for the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The foregoing requirement and any supplement thereto shall be deemed instructions or directions issued under Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. Attention is directed to Section 205 of said Title II (69 Stat. 562) which provides that:

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property made to the President or his designee pursuant to this title, or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued under this title, shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same; and no person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect of any such payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery made in good faith in pursuance of and in reliance on the provisions of this title, or of any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued thereunder.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DALLAS S. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2864; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

[Vesting Order SA-18]

BANCA URBANA S. A.

In re: Debt owing to Banca Urbana S. A. F-57-84.

Under the authority of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended (69 Stat. 562), Executive Order 10644, November 7, 1955 (20 F. R. 8363), Department of Justice Order No. 106-55, November 23, 1955 (20 F. R. 8993), and pursuant to law, after investigation, it is hereby found and determined:

1. That the property described as follows: That certain debt or other obligation of the Irving Trust Company, One Wall Street, New York 15, New York, arising out of an account entitled "Banca Urbana, Calea Victoriei 7, Bucharest, Romania", maintained at the aforesaid bank, together with any and all rights to demand, enforce and collect the same,

is property within the United States which was blocked in accordance with Executive Order 8389, as amended, and remained blocked on August 9, 1955, and which is, and as of September 15, 1947 was, owned directly or indirectly by Banca Urbana S. A., Bucarest, Rumania, a national of Rumania as defined in said Executive Order 8389, as amended.

2. That the property described herein is not owned directly by a natural person.

There is hereby vested in the Attorney General of the United States the property described above, to be administered, sold, or otherwise liquidated, in accordance with the provisions of Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended.

It is hereby required that the property described above be paid, conveyed, transferred, assigned and delivered to or for the account of the Attorney General of the United States in accordance with directions and instructions issued by or for the Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property, Department of Justice.

The foregoing requirement and any supplement thereto shall be deemed instructions or directions issued under Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended. Attention is directed to Section 205 of said Title II (69 Stat. 562) which provides that:

Any payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery of property made to the President or his designee pursuant to this title, or any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued under this title, shall to the extent thereof be a full acquittance and discharge for all purposes of the obligation of the person making the same; and no person shall be held liable in any court for or in respect of any such payment, conveyance, transfer, assignment, or delivery made in good faith in pursuance of and in reliance on the provisions of this title, or of any rule, regulation, instruction, or direction issued thereunder.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 9, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] DALLAS S. TOWNSEND,
Assistant Attorney General, Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2863; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

SCHULEM LAZAROWITSCH

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Schulem Lazarowitsch, 204 Worthington Street E., North Bay, Ontario, Canada; Claim No. 28363, Vesting Order No. 4617; $141.27 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director, Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2866; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

WILHELMINE KORNER ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Wilhelmine Korner, Vienna, Austria; Erich Korner, Vienna, Austria; Hildegard Kahler, Vienna, Austria; Claim No. 42787; Vesting Order No. 4101; $58.18 in the Treasury of the United States; $43.63 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2865; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

MRS. H. C. LIZE-VREEZEN

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Mrs. H. C. Lize-Vreezen, The Hague, Holland; Claim No. 64344, Vesting Order No. 17909; $363.82 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2867; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:50 a. m.]

HATSUKO TANIGAWA

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property, subject to any increase or decrease resulting from the administration thereof prior to return, and after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., Property, and Location

Hatsuko Tanigawa, a/k/a Grace Hatsuko Tanigawa now known as Hatsuko Matsuura, Tokyo, Japan; Claim No. 63989, Vesting Order No. 5264; $4,588.82 in the Treasury of the United States.

Executed at Washington, D. C., on April 5, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2868; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:51 a. m.]

HILDA VON MISES ET AL.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO RETURN VESTED PROPERTY

Pursuant to section 32 (f) of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, notice is hereby given of intention to return, on or after 30 days from the date of publication hereof, the following property located in Washington, D. C., including all royalties accrued thereunder and all damages and profits recoverable for past infringement thereof, after adequate provision for taxes and conservatory expenses:

Claimant, Claim No., and Property

Hilda Von Mises, Pierce Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts; $198.67 in the Treasury of the United States.

Fifty percent of all royalties payable or to become payable to the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to License No. A-958, issued by the Attorney General to Mary S. Rosenberg, New York, New York, for the publication of a book entitled "Vorlesungen Ueber Angewandte Mathematik Wahrscheinlichkeitsrechnung", by Richard Von Mises;

An undivided one-half interest in all right, title, interest and claim of whatsoever kind or nature in and to every copyright, claim of copyright, license, agreement, privilege, power and every right of whatsoever nature, including but not limited to monies and amounts, by way of royalties, share of profits or other emolument, and causes of action accrued or to accrue relating to the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik", by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank, as listed in Exhibit A of Vesting Order No. 500A-35 (9 F. R. 7959, July 15, 1944), under the name of F. Vieweg & Sohn, to the extent owned by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order No. 500A-35;

$519.90 in the Treasury of the United States, representing twenty percent as editor's fees; plus $524.06 in the Treasury of the United States, representing twenty-five and two-tenths percent of eighty percent as contributor's share, of royalties received on Volume I of the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik," by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank; plus $164.65 in the Treasury of the United States, representing seven percent of eighty percent, as contributor's share of royalties received on Volume II of the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Merchanik und Physik," Claim No. 27589.

Philipp Frank, Institute for the Unity of Science, American Academy of Arts and Sciences, Room 14 S-326, 77 Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge 39, Massachusetts; An undivided one-half interest in all right, title, interest and claim of whatsoever kind or nature in and to every copyright, claim of copyright, license, agreement, privilege, power and every right of whatsoever nature, including but not limited to monies and amounts by way of royalties, share of profits or other emolument, and causes of action accrued or to accrue relating to the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik", by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank, as listed in Exhibit A of Vesting Order No. 500A-35 (9 F. R. 7959, July 15, 1944), under the name of F. Vieweg & Sohn, to the extent owned by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank immediately prior to the vesting thereof by Vesting Order No. 500A-35;

$588.03 in the Treasury of the United States, representing twenty percent as editor's fee; plus $517.46 in the Treasury of the United States, representing twenty-two percent of eighty percent as contributor's share, of royalties received on Volume II of the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik," by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank; plus $37.43 in the Treasury of the United States, representing one and eight-tenths percent of eighty percent as contributor's share of royalties received on Volume I of the work entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik." Claim No. 27590.

The percentages described below of all royalties payable or to become payable to the Attorney General of the United States pursuant to License No. A-93, issued by the Attorney General to Mary S. Rosenberg, New York, New York, for the publication of the book entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik," Volumes I and II, by Richard Von Mises and Philipp Frank; plus the percentages, as specified, of any future royalties for the publication in the United States of the book, "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik":

Erich H. Rothe, 413 South Forest Avenue, Ann Arbor, Michigan; $99.82 in the Treasury of the United States, representing four and eight-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume I; Claim No. 63875.

Richard Courant, 142 Calton Road, New Rochelle, New York; $62.39 in the Treasury of the United States, representing three percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume I; Claim No. 66318.

Gabor Szego, 805 North San Antonio Road, Los Altos, California; $449.19 in the Treasury of the United States, representing Twenty-one and six-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume I; Claim No. 66427.

Charles Loewner, 515 Benvenue Avenue, Los Altos, California; $280.74 in the Treasury of the United States, representing thirteen and five-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume I; Claim No. 66428.

Hans Rademacher, 913 South 48th Street, Philadelphia 43, Pennsylvania; $164.29 in the Treasury of the United States, representing seven and nine-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume I; Claim No. 66498.

Reinhold Henry Furth, Heath End, Bromley Lane, Chislehurst Common, Kent, England; $235.21 in the Treasury of the United States, representing ten percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume II; Claim No. 66519.

Gottfried E. Noether, 88 Duff Street, Watertown 72, Massachusetts; $129.37 in the Treasury of the United States, representing five and five-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume II; Claim No. 66551.

Herman D. Noether, 117-01 Park Lane South, Kew Gardens 18, New York; $129.37 in the Treasury of the United States, representing five and five-tenths percent of eighty percent thereof on Volume II; Claim No. 66613.

Reserving however, the right of the Attorney General of the United States to receive the shares of royalties due L. Bieberbach

(nine and three-tenths percent of eighty percent), C. Caratheodory (five and seven-tenths percent of eighty percent), R. Iglisch (five percent of eighty percent), Günther Schulz (two and one-tenth percent of eighty percent) and F. Vieweg & Sohn (one-tenth percent of eighty percent) on Volume I; and Guido Beck (eleven percent of eighty percent), A. Sommerfeld (twenty percent of eighty percent), Günther Schulz (seven percent of eighty percent) and E. Trefftz (twelve percent of eighty percent) on Volume II of the book entitled "Die Differential und Integralgleichungen der Mechanik und Physik."

Executed at Washington, D. C., April 5, 1956.

For the Attorney General.

[SEAL] PAUL V. MYRON,
Deputy Director,
Office of Alien Property.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2869; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:51 a. m.]

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION

FOURTH SECTION APPLICATIONS FOR RELIEF

APRIL 10, 1956.

Protests to the granting of an application must be prepared in accordance with Rule 40 of the general rules of practice (49 CFR 1.40) and filed within 15 days from the date of publication of this notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER.

LONG-AND-SHORT-HAUL

FSA No. 31936: *Fertilizer solutions between points in official territory.* Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on nitrogen fertilizer solution or fertilizer ammoniating solution, and phosphatic fertilizer solution, tank-car loads between points in official territory, excluding northern Illinois, southern Wisconsin, and extended zone "C" in Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula, maintenance of higher level rates at intermediate points on routes through other territories, and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 30 to Agent Hinsch's I. C. C. 4662.

FSA No. 31937: *Fertilizer solutions—Lima, Ohio, to the South.* Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on fertilizer ammoniating solution and nitrogen fertilizer solution, tank-car loads from Lima, Ohio to specified points in named States in southern territory.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 13 to Agent Hinsch's I. C. C. 4526.

FSA No. 31938: *Pig iron, etc.—Alabama points to Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on pig iron, salamander iron, and broken iron or steel skulls, carloads from Alabama City, Attalla, Gadsden, Birmingham, Ala., and Birmingham Group points to specified points in Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, and Wisconsin.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes in part west of the Mississippi River.

FSA No. 31939: *Furniture and parts—from Dayton and Eaton, Ohio.* Filed by H. R. Hinsch, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on furniture and furniture parts, carloads, from Dayton and Eaton, Ohio, to specified points in official territory.

Grounds for relief: Carrier competition and circuity.

FSA No. 31940: *Vehicles—Keokuk, Iowa, to Franklin, Pa.* Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on freight carts, trucks, trailers or wagons, noibn, carloads from Keokuk, Iowa, to Franklin, Pa.

Grounds for relief: Carrier competition and circuity.

FSA No. 31941: *Crushed stone—Alabama, Georgia, and Tennessee to Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on stone, granite, limestone and marble, crushed, ground or pulverized, carloads (a) from Brownson, Gantt's Quarry, Ala., Cartersville, Tate and Whitestone, Ga., to specified points in Kentucky and Virginia, and (b) from Sparta, Tenn., to specified points in Kentucky, Virginia, and West Virginia (as to limestone).

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 52 to Agent Spaninger's I. C. C. 1469.

FSA No. 31942: *Sugar—New Orleans, La., group to Birmingham, Ala.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on sugar, carloads from New Orleans and Three Oaks, La., to Birmingham, Ala.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 299 to Alternate Agent Marque's I. C. C. 380.

FSA No. 31943: *Foreign woods—Gulf Ports to Antrim, N. H., and Corona, N. Y.* Filed by R. E. Boyle, Jr., Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on lumber, logs or flitches of mahogany, Philippine and other foreign woods, straight or mixed carloads, also built-up woods and veneer, boards, etc., of such foreign woods, carloads from Baton Rouge, Kenner, New Orleans, La., Mobile, Ala., Laurel, Miss., and Pensacola, Fla., to Antrim, N. H., and Corona, N. Y.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 134 to Agent Spaninger's I. C. C. 1214.

FSA No. 31944: *Lumber—North Pacific Coast area to Wisconsin.* Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on lumber, shingles and other related articles of forest products, carloads from points in Idaho, Montana, Oregon, and Washington on the Union Pacific Railroad Company to specified points in Wisconsin on the Soo Line.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes through higher-rated intermediate destination groups.

Tariff: Supplement 73 to Agent Prueter's I. C. C. 1545.

FSA No. 31945: *Paper and paper articles to Kahoka, Mo.* Filed by W. J. Prueter, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on paper and paper articles, carloads from specified points in the upper peninsula of Michigan and in Wisconsin to Kahoka, Mo.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 23 to Agent Prueter's I. C. C. A-4082.

FSA No. 31946: *Sulphuric acid, to Nichols, Fla.* Filed by F. C. Kratzmeir, Agent, for interested rail carriers. Rates on sulphuric acid, tank-car loads from Bossier City and Shreveport, La., to Nichols, Fla.

Grounds for relief: Short-line distance formula and circuity.

Tariff: Supplement 137 to Agent Kratzmeir's I. C. C. 4087.

FSA No. 31947: *Mahogany lumber, to Louisville, Ky.* Filed jointly by C. W. Boin and O. E. Swenson, Agents, for interested rail carriers. Rates on mahogany lumber, carloads from specified north Atlantic and Hampton Roads ports (as to import traffic) and Carteret, N. J. (as to domestic traffic), to Louisville, Ky.

Grounds for relief: Competition with southern ports (New Orleans, La.), and competition from Carteret with import traffic, circuitous routes.

Tariffs: Supplement No. 33 to Agent Boin's I. C. C. A-1017; Supplement No. 103 to Agent Boin's I. C. C. A-1015; Supplement No. 193, to Agent Swenson's I. C. C. 591; Supplement No. 20 to Agent R. B. LeGrande's I. C. C. No. 256.

FSA No. 31948: *Fertilizer solutions—South Point, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.* Filed by Norfolk and Western Railway Company for itself and interested rail carriers. Rates on nitrogen fertilizer solution, and fertilizer ammoniating solution, tank-car loads from South Point, Ohio, to Louisville, Ky.

Grounds for relief: Circuitous routes.

Tariff: Supplement 28 to Norfolk & Western tariff I. C. C. No. 9548.

FSA No. 31949: *Asphalt—New England points to points in New York.* Filed jointly by C. W. Boin and O. E. Swenson, Agents, for interested rail carriers. Rates on asphalt (asphaltum), natural, by-product or petroleum, other than paint, stain or varnish and tar, paving or roofing, tank-car loads from specified points in Connecticut, Massachusetts, and Rhode Island to Blakeslee, Coopers, Horseheads, East Ithaca, and Norfolk, N. Y.

Grounds for relief: Modified short-line distance formula and circuitous routes.

Tariffs: Supplement No. 51 to B&M RR tariff I. C. C. No. A-3230; Supplement No. 5 to NYC RR tariff I. C. C. No. 1676; Supplement No. 34 to NYNH&H RR tariff I. C. C. No. F4346.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. MCCOY,
Secretary.

[F. R. Doc. 56-2840; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:45 a. m.]

[Special Permission 68488]

INCREASE IN PASSENGER FARES AND CHARGES

TARIFF PUBLISHING RULES

At a general session of the Interstate Commerce Commission held at its office in Washington, D. C., this 9th day of April 1956.

Upon consideration of a petition for special permission filed by M. B. Duggan, Chairman, Southern Passenger Association, and Jarvis Langdon, Jr., and other attorneys, dated April 4, 1956, as

amended, for authority to depart from the Commission's tariff-publishing rules to the extent necessary to enable them to publish a general increase of five percent in passenger fares and charges with an increase in the minimum one-way and round-trip fares within southern territory and between southern territory, on the one hand, and eastern and western territories, on the other, as set forth in the petition, as amended, and for modification of all outstanding orders of the Commission to the extent necessary to permit only the publication of the aforesaid increase in fares and charges;

For good cause shown, *It is ordered:*

1. Carriers for and on whose behalf the above-mentioned petition, as amended, was filed, and their tariff-publishing agents, are hereby authorized to depart from the Commission's tariff-publishing rules when providing for increased fares and charges (exclusive of commutation fares) as set forth in the petition in the following manner:

(a) By publication and filing of a master tariff of increased fares and charges.

(b) By publication and filing of connecting link supplements to one or more tariffs connecting such tariff or tariffs with the master tariff of increased fares and charges.

(c) By publication and filing of tariffs or supplements of specific increased fares and charges.

(d) By publication and filing by carriers of individual or blanket supplements to their local tariffs containing conversion table.

2. Connecting link supplements authorized herein shall be exempt from the Commission's tariff-publishing rules relating to the number of supplements and volume of supplemental matter permitted until further ordered. All other relief from the Commission's tariff-publishing rules authorized herein shall continue until further ordered.

3. (1) Master tariffs, supplements thereto, and supplements to tariffs which are issued in short form method shall bear notation reading substantially as follows:

The form of this publication is permitted by authority of Interstate Commerce Commission Permission No. 68488 of April 9, 1956.

(2) Other tariffs or supplements containing specific increased fares or charges shall bear notation reading:

This publication is issued under authority of Interstate Commerce Commission Permission No. 68488 of April 9, 1956.

4. Outstanding orders of the Commission are modified only to the extent necessary to permit the filing of tariffs containing the proposed increased fares and charges, which tariffs will be subject to protest, suspension, or rejection.

And it is further ordered, That a copy of this order be filed with the Director, Division of the Federal Register, for publication in the FEDERAL REGISTER as notice to interested parties.

By the Commission.

[SEAL] HAROLD D. McCOY, *Secretary.*

[F. R. Doc. 56-2839; Filed, Apr. 12, 1956; 8:45 a. m.]